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Wednesday, August 7, 1974
Sravana 16, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 7, 1974/Sravana 16, 1896 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORA ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Committee on Foreign Collaboration Proposals

+

*241. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been set up to process technological aspects of foreign collaboration proposals;

(b) if so, whether the Committee will examine the types of technology and their availability within the country, and

(c) whether the Committee would also arrange for inter-linking of imported technology with research and development efforts?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

A Technical Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Technical Development, and the senior officials from the CSIR, DGTD, NRDC and DST, as members The main task of this Committee would be to provide a coordinated approach in considering the technological aspects of proposals for industrial approval, including proposals for foreign collaboration and industrial licence applications envisaging foreign collaboration The Committee would take into account the availability of indigenous technology and capability within the country, the selection. If imported technologies needed in the country, arrangements for inter-linking of imported technology with indigenous R&D effort and related matters. The processing of proposals through the Technical Committee has been fitted into the framework of the new unified procedure for industrial approvals and the time-limits prescribed therein. The new procedure will be applicable in respect of applications received, on or after 15th July, 1974

श्री किशन मोदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय हमारे पडोसी मुस्लिम देश बहुत बडी संख्या मे हिन्दुस्तान मे अपनी दौलत इडस्ट्री के रूप मे लगाना चाहते है । इस स्टेटमेंट मे आपने लिखा है कि न्यूनतम फाइव प्रोमीजर जब के लिए बराबर होगा । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या उन राष्ट्रो मे जो एग्रीमेंट होगे वे भी इस के तहत आ जाएंगे ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: These are with reference to actual aplications for industrial licences. It may be for foreign collaboration in the form of technical know-how or foreign collaboration on the basis of equity participation. When such applications are made by anybody, this Committee will look into the matter.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : अभी दो तीन दिन पहले सी एस आई आर के साइंटिफिक वर्कर्स ने किसी रैजोल्यूशन में यह कहा है कि हमें फारेन कोलेबोरेशन की आवश्यकता नहीं है तो इस में और इस कमेटी की विचारधारा में क्या फर्क है ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It would be very wrong to say that we need no foreign collaboration at all. No doubt we are self-reliant in many areas but, particularly in the context of the fast changing technology, leave alone backward countries, even the best developed countries cannot say that they do not need foreign collaboration with respect to anything.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In view of the fact that there is lack of funds for indigenous research in this country at the present moment, are there any proposals to levy a cess of, say, 1|2 per cent or 1 per cent of the turnover of the companies and utilize it for the development of indigenous technology in order to replace foreign technology? What is the thinking of the Government in the matter?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes, Sir. There is one such proposal under consideration.

Non-Registration of Complaints by Delhi Police

*242. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that complaints lodged by public in majority of criminal cases are not registered by Police in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

No such report that in a majority of criminal cases complaints lodged by the public are not registered by the Police in Delhi has been brought to the notice of the Government. Individual complaints of non-registration are sometimes received and these are looked into. Sections 154 and 155 of the Code of Criminal Procedure make it obligatory for the police to register such complaints. Necessary administrative measures have been adopted by the Delhi Police to ensure that these provisions are complied with. Police officials have also been proceeded against departmentally when found guilty of non-registration of cases. A notice is also prominently displayed in the reporting room of the police station for the benefit of complainants giving the telephone numbers of the S.D.P.O. and the S.P. concerned with instructions that either of them may be conacted if the complainant feels any difficulty or is not treated courteously and correctly.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: When I formulated the question, the basis was the newspaper report. I read in the newspaper that the complaints lodged by public in majority of criminal cases were not registered by the police in Delhi. Here in the statement it is said:

> "No such report that in a majority of criminal cases complaints lodged by the public are not registered by the police in Delhi has been brought to the notice of the Government."

That is one part. The second part is this:

> "Police officials have also been proceeded against departmentally when found guilty of non-registration of cases."

It means a there were certain cases which were brought to the attention of the hon. Minister and the Ministry. If it is so, may I know what action Government are taking to see that the complaints lodged in criminal cases are registered immediately?

I would also like to know whether there is any scheme under contempla-

tion by which mobile magistrates would be appointed so that the minor cases which are taking place in the streets are taken up immediately, the judgment delivered and the persons concerned are suitably punished.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: We have said with a certain amount of confidence and precision that the number of cases in which registration does not take place is not large. It came to our notice in 1969, towards the end, that there were complaints that the cases that were presented to the police stations were not being registered and at that time the Government of India issued instructions to all the police stations and officers saying that, if as a result of any sudden spurt or rise in the number of cases registered takes place, then no adverse inference would be drawn against such an officer. Also their attention was drawn to the relevant sections of the Criminal Procedure Code that, if they do not take action or avoid registration of cases or minimise the cases, action would be taken according to those provisions. Thereafter a very substantial increase took place from 17,605 cases registered in 1969 to 31,000 in the next year; then it was 29,000; then 32,000; last year it was 34,000 and in the last six months of this year it is 16,800 So, it is the same as last year. Thus, the position has been more or less maintained. Secondly, action has been taken: in 1972 action was taken against two sub-inspectors, one assistant sub-inspector, one head constable and one constable in 1973 seven sub-inspectors, two assistant sub-inspectors and so on. So, action is being taken.

As regards the mobile arrangement of magistrates moving into the city and giving judgment or orders on the spot, if it were a case of traffic offence or such minor matters involving breach of the provision of municipal Acts, such action could be taken; but otherwise normally it is not possible to register a case and also pass order on the spot. In any case, this proposal is not under consideration

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Taking into consideration the present law and order situation in Delhi, may I know whether the cases are increasing or decreasing? Every day in the newspapers was read about incidents happening here and there. I want to know whether the cases are increasing or decreasing.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I have just stated that the position has been more or less maintained. The economic crimes have increased in proportion roughly speaking, but on the whole the general proportion has been maintained; there has not been any significant increase over last year

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : क्या यह बात सही है कि कैस रजिस्टर्ड होने के बाद भी उन की एन्क्वारी ठीक से नहीं होती है ? अभी कुछ दिन पहले रायसीना रोड पर एक कुत्ते की शूटिंग का कैस हुआ था कैस रजिस्टर्ड भी हुआ लेकिन ठीक से एन्क्वारी नहीं हुई दूसरे बहानों से टाला जाता रहा ?

Even after the registration of the case, the enquiry is not properly done.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may put his question in a general form.

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : श्रीमन ऐसे मामलों में यदि हम को सूचना मिल जाने या माननीय सदस्य अभी भी भेज दें तो हम विशेष ध्यान दिलाने की कोशिश करेंगे । यह हो सकता है कि किसी कैस में तत्काल जितनी तेजी से काम होना चाहिये उतनी तेजी से काम नहीं सका हो लेकिन ऐसा इक्के दुक्के कैस यों ही मुमकिन होता है । आप ने कुत्ते वाला कैस बतलाया है आप इस के बारे में मुझे पूरी सूचना देंगे तो विशेष ध्यान दूंगा । वैसे तो मनुष्यों के मामले में भी कभी कभी कठिनाई आ जाती है ।

श्री आर० वी० बड़े : क्रिमनल प्रोसीजर कोड में प्रावीजन है कि कोई एफ० आइ० आर दे तो उस की कापी उसी वक्त दी जाती है। लेकिन जब वे नही लेते है और रजिस्टर्ड डाक से भेजी जाती है तो भी नही लेते है—क्या ऐसी कोई सूचना आप के पास आई है?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : जी नही ऐसा कोई केस हमारे ध्यान मे नही आया है।

Sanction of Freedom Fighters Pension to Ex-Servicemen

*244. SHRI NAGESHWAR DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officers and men belonging to the three Armed Forces who had been court-martialled during the last World War for having absented themselves from duty, or who in other ways declined on patriotic grounds to help the British Army and had been sentenced to long years of imprisonment, have applied for the grant of Freedom Fighters pension,

(b) if so, whether Government have sanctioned their pensions; and

(c) the number of such Ex-servicemen who have applied for pension but have been refused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House

Statement

In the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, 1972, it has been provided that a person who lost his job, Civil or Military or means of livelihood for participation in National Movements, would be eligible for grant of pension. Accordingly, a number of officers and men belonging to the three Services, that is Army, Navy and Air Force, have applied for pension. Pensions have been sanctioned to a number of persons who were found eligible including those who were involved in Royal Indian Navy Mutiny of 1946, ex-Members of Royal Garhwal Rifles involved in the 'Peshawar Kand'. Pending cases are being considered in consultation with the Ministry of Defence, particularly relating to those who suffered in the Central India Horse Mutiny of 1940, Mutiny of MT Drivers in Egypt in 1940, and 20th Battery Mutiny in Hongkong in 1941.

2. Each case is examined on merit and if the suffering as presecribed in the Scheme is established, pension is granted It is not possible to indicate the number of ex-Servicemen who have applied for pension and whose cases have been refused, as all these cases were considered along with the freedom fighters who took part in various movements during the Freedom struggle.

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इन मामलो में कब तक निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा। अब तक निर्णय लेने मे क्या कठिनाई आ रही है तथा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही हो चुकी है?

श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा : निर्णय लेने में विलम्ब होने का मुख्य कारण यह है कि ये जो तीन मसले मैंने अपने उत्तर में बतलायें है उन के बारे में पुराने कागजात और फाइलें नही मिल रही है कि किन कारणों से यह कार्यवाही इन लोगों पर की गई। हम रक्षा मंत्रालय के साथ सम्पर्क मे हैं और उन से कह रहे हैं कि पुराने कोर्टमार्शल मे सम्बन्धित सभी कागजात और फाइलें हमारे पास भेजें उन से विचार विमर्श करने के बाद हम जल्दी ही इस पर निर्णय ले लें।

जिन घटनाओं के बारे में कोई सन्देह नहीं है या कागजात मिल चुके हैं उन के बारे में कोई विलम्ब नहीं हो रहा है । लेकिन कुछ मसले ऐसे हैं जिन में देरी का कारण यही है कि उन के बारे में पुराने कागजात नहीं मिल रहे हैं । जिन व्यक्तियों से दरख्वास्तें आई हैं वे भी कोई सबूत देने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं उन से भी हम सम्पर्क में हैं कि किन परिस्थितियों में उन को वहां से निकाला गया, जिन अफसरों ने उस समय उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की । इस बारे में पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है जल्दी से जल्दी यह सारी सामग्री इकट्ठी हो जाय ताकि हम अन्तिम निर्णय ले सकें ।

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या इन मामलों में ऐसे सैनिकों के मामले भी हैं जिन्होंने बर्मा के मोरचे पर आजाद हिन्द फौज में लड़ने से इन्कार कर दिया था ?

श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा : मैं नहीं समझ सका कि माननीय सदस्य का संकेत किन घटनाओं की ओर है । कुछ ऐसे मामले हैं जिन में कुछ ऐसे व्यक्ति थे जो सिविलियन थे लेकिन बाद में आई० एन० ए० में भरती हुए और बर्मा के मोरचे पर जा कर लड़े । आई० एन० ए० के बारे में जो कमेटी बनी हुई है उसने इस प्रकार की सिफारिश की है जो सिविलियन व्यक्ति थे और आई० एन० ए० भरती होकर बर्मा फ्रंट पर लड़े, उन को भी वे सुविधाएं जो आई० एन० ए० के अन्य लोगों को मिलती है दी जानी चाहिये । अगर माननीय सदस्य का मकसद इन लोगों से है तो उस पर भी विचार किया जायगा और शीघ्र निर्णय लिया जायगा ।

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : माननीय मंत्री जी ने पूछा है कि मेरा प्रश्न किन मामलों से सम्बंधित है—मेरा तात्पर्य उन लोगों से है जो उस समय ब्रिटिश फौज में थे और बर्मा फ्रंट पर लड़ रहे थे । जब वहां आजाद हिन्द फौज आई और उसके वि द्ध लड़ने के लिए उन लोगों से कहा गया तो इन्होंने आजाद हिन्द फौज से लड़ने से इन्कार कर दिया—मैं यह प्रश्न इन लोगों के लिए उठा रहा हूं ।

श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा : उस के बारे में हमारे पास कोई दरख्वास्त आई हो ऐसा मेरे ध्यान में नहीं है केवल तीन प्रकार के मामले इस समय विचाराधीन हैं जिन के बारे में मैंने अपने उत्तर में बतलाया है– सेंट्रल इण्डियन हौर्स म्यूटिनी आफ 1940, म्यूटिनी आफ एन० टी० ड्राइवर्स इन इजिप्ट 1940 तथा म्यूटिनी आफ 20th कन्सट्रक्शन बेट्री इन हांगकांग 1941 ।

आप ने जिन के बारे में कहा है, उन की कोई दरख्वास्त हमारे पास नहीं आई है ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My question may not be strictly relevant, but if you will kindly permit me, I will put the question. The hon. Minister went there and the matter was raised. I only want to know from him whether he visited Brahmachari Keshoram, the old and inform freedom-fighters, who was on fast. I want to know what assurace he gave to Brahmachari Keshoram who has undertaken a fast for the freedom-fighters.

MR. SPEAKER: If you give a separate notice of the question, it can be taken up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That old man was here; if you permit me, I will ask; it is related in a way. That old man came in the morning also. If

you permit me I will take it up. I sought your indulgence....

MR. SPEAKER: You must send the old man to the Minister, instead of bringing it up here.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We do not get the opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER: Out of thousands of persons you have brought one individual case.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I crave your indulgence.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The Government has decided to set up two freedom-fighters' homeone in Delhi and the other in Pondicherry, for Freedom fighters who are ailing, infirm or physically handicapped, and who have none to look after them.

Till such time as the regular homes are established, a temporary home with limited accommodation for about 25 persons is being set up in Delhi. Well, Sir, I have been in touch with Brahmachari ji and when I conveyed to him the government's decision that we hope to start a temporary home in Delhi from 2-10-74, he was good enough to give up his fast. We have formulated rules for this. I have also written letters to all the Chief Ministers to suggest two names each of such persons who feel who could be accommodated in this home. We are making progress in that direction.

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हू जो मामले इनकी जानकारी मे आ चुके है उनके बारे में निर्णय करने में क्या कठिनाई है और रक्षा मंत्रालय से जो जानकारी ले रहे है वह कब तक प्राप्त हो जायेगी और उस पर कब तक फैसला कर सकेंगे ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : केवल उन्ही मामलों का निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है जो संदिग्ध हैं जिनके तथ्य स्पष्ट रूप से हमारे पास नही हैं और न आवेदनकर्त्ताओं के पास ही हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में जो मैंने तीन मिसालें दीं जिन्होंने दरख्वास्तें दीं वे कहते हैं हमें इस कारण से निकाला गया लेकिन न उनके पास कोई तथ्य है और न हमारे पास अभी कोई पुराने रिकार्ड और फाइलें मिली हैं, तो रक्षा मंत्रालय से हम सम्पर्क स्थापित किए हुए हैं यद्यपि वहां भी फाइलें नही मिल रही है पुरानी होने के कारण लेकिन उन्होंने कहा है और विश्वास दिलाया है कि जल्दी से ढूंढ कर कागजात भेज देंगे और तत्पश्चात उस पर निर्णय किया जायेगा।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what percentage of the citizens have been already sanctioned. I want to know the break-up figures of the number of Army, Navy and Air Force personnel separately.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The total number of applications received upto 31-3-74 is 1,95,042 out of which we have sanctioned 84,724 36,148 have been rejected because of lack of evidence and other things. 20,033 have been filed—either they have been referred to the State Governments for further scrutiny or proofs are not available. In this way the total disposal of applications is 1,40,905 while incomplete pending applications are 62,801.

As regards the break-up of military personnel, I have figuers regarding ex- I.N.A. personnel, 13,917 military personnel have applied out of which 9,611 have been sanctioned; 478 have been rejected,; 2,959 have been filed and thus, the total disposal is 13.048.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May we know the figure of I.N.A. civilian personnel?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: We have received 12,237 applications from the I.N.A, civilians out of which we have sanctioned 661, we have rejected 1,332: we have filed 2,645. Thus, the total disposal is 4,638—7,601 incomplete applications are pending.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know from Government if it has come to the notice of the Government that quite a large number of applicants are bogus and many of them who have been granted pensions never took part in any national movement? If so, what action is Government taking against those people who are drawing pensions by giving wrong information?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The complaints alleging irregularities in the grant of pensions to ineligible freedom fighters have been received from time to time. So far, 379 such complaint have been received. All complaints are being enquired into and in 148 cases pensions have been suspended pending enquiry by the State Government. Sixteen cases have been disposed of. Such complaints are examined on merits in consultation with the State Government and suitable orders are issued in eacn case. We are very careful that no bugur and ineligible persons get pensions

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir m this House the Prime Minister had once announced in reply to a quesetion that freedom fighters from the Royal Indian Navy would be put at par with other freedom fighters for awarding of pensions and Taamarpatras. I would like to know from the hon. Minister in view of the fact that since Royal Indian Navy freedom fighters were not kept in civilian jails and, as such, they are not able to produce necesseary certificates from jail certificates from jail authorities and grant pensions to them?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It was decided that Royal Indian Navy mutiny or uprising....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is not 'mutiny'. It is 'uprising'.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Yes, it is uprising. I stand corrected. They have been brought under the ambit of the scheme but so far as the standard of proof is required, the Government has to be satisfied that the sufferings alleged by the persons have really taken place and the sort of proof necessary has been spelt out. If we do not do it the complaint that the hon. Member made regarding bogus pensions would arise.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि कुछ स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के आवेदन-पत्र स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी दफ्तर से गायब हो जाने के कारण उनके मामले पर निर्णय नहीं लिया जा सकता है ? यदि हां तो उसका पता लगाकर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा : अगर इस प्रकार की हमें कोई सूचना मिलती है कि कागज हमारे दफ्तर में गायब हो गए हैं तो उसके बारे में राज्य सरकार से जानकारी की जाती है क्योंकि नियमानुसार जो प्रतिवेदन हमें भेजते है उसकी प्रतिलिपि राज्य सरकार को भी जाती है इसलिए राज्य सरकार से हम कागज मगवा कर उनको पूरा करके उन पर उचित आदेश देते है।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN. The hon. Minister had assured the House during the course of an Half-an-Hour discussion on the question of pension to freedom fighters that the Government will re-consider the quesetion of granting pensions to the participants in the Moplah rebellion in Kerala. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have taken a final decision on this matter.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: This matter has been brought up from time to time and we have seen all the records and as on today our decision is that it should not be included in the list of freedom fighters.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I would like to know has the Government appointed its own agency to enquire into these complaints because there are bogus applications which have been recommended by MLAs, ex-MLAs and MPs.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I do not have all the figures but I have given the number of such complaints which have been received and the nature and type of action taken by us. We have a machinery and the State Government is assisting us in making necessary enquiries

सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों के तापीय विद्युत संयत्रों का कार्यकरण

*245. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों और उद्योगों में चलने वाले उन तापीय विद्युत संयत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जो अपनी 80 से 85 प्रतिशत क्षमता पर चल रहे है तथा वे कब से चल रहे हैं ;

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उन तापीय विद्युत संयत्रों के नाम क्या है जो 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक क्षमता पर चल रहे है और उनके नाम क्या है जो 60 प्रतिशत से कम क्षमता पर चल रहे है, और

(ग) सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के तापीय विद्युत संयत्रों मे कुशलता के निरन्तर अभाव के क्या कारण है और उनके कार्यकरण में सुधार करके 1974–75 मे कितनी अतिरिक्त विद्युत उत्पन्न की जाएगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) दो ताप विद्युत केन्द्र नामत. गुजरात रिफाइनरी (24 मैगावाट) और रेपुसागर विद्युत कम्पनी (125 मैगावाट) ने 1972–73 मे 85% के अधिक के संयंत्र क्षमता गुणांक पर कार्य किया है। गुजरात रिफाइनरी विद्युत केन्द्र का प्रतिष्ठापन 1965 से किया गया था जबकि रेपु सागर कम्पनी की 62 5 मैगावाट क्षमता के एक यूनिट का प्रतिष्ठापन 1957 में तथा उसी आकार की दूसरी यूनिट का प्रतिष्ठापन 1968 मे किया गया था ।

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र में उन ताप विद्युत केन्द्रो जिन्होने 1973–74 में 60% क्षमता से कम पर कार्य किया की सूची–सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण मे दी गयी है। ग्रन्थालय मे रखा गया देखिये सख्या (1–8137/74) दो ताप विद्युत केन्द्र नामश महाराष्ट्र में पार्ली (60 मैगावाट) और मध्य प्रदेश मे अमर कटक (60 मैगावाट) 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक के संयत्र क्षमता गुणाक पर चल रहे है ।

(ग) कई कारणो से अनेक ताप विद्युत केन्द्र बेहतर कार्य निष्पादन करने म असमर्थ रहे है। ये कारण है – (1) पर्याप्त अनुरक्षण की कमी, कोयले की अनुपयुक्त व अस्थिर किस्म के कारण बार बार होने वाले आउटेजिज (2) प्रणाली भार आवश्यकताए जिनमे उच्च भार गुणाक पर प्रचालन की अनुमति नही है (3) लेमी अनुरक्षण और परीक्षण अवधियो का बहुत लम्बी होना। ताप विद्युत केन्द्रो के कार्य मे सुधार करने के प्रश्न पर राज्यो के सिंचाई और विद्युत मत्रियो के हाल मे हुये सम्मेलन मे विचार विमर्श किया गया है और यह निर्णय किया गया है कि समुचित किस्म के कोयले इत्यादि को प्रयोग सहित सुधरे अनुरक्षण और प्रचालन द्वारा प्रत्येक ताप विद्युत यूनिट को 1973–74 की अपेक्षा 1974–75 के

दौरान 25 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त उर्जा उत्पादन का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करना चाहिए ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : 'अध्यक्ष जी (ख) में पहली लाइन मे 1972–73 के बजाय 1973–74 होना चाहिए ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी: अध्यक्ष जी देश में बढती हुई बिजली की माग को देख कर और जब स्वय मंत्री जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि कई निजी और सार्वजनिक थर्मल प्लान्टो मे जो क्षमता गुणाक है वह 80, 85 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा होते हुए भी यह जो विवरण यहा पर रखा हुआ है उसको देख कर दुख होता है । इस में आसाम मे चन्द्रपुर का है 17 प्रतिशत काडला का है 26 प्रतिशत जयपुर का है 2 प्रतिशत यह सम्भवत गलती से छपा है यानी क्षमता गुणाक 2 प्रतिशत है कलकोट का है 15 प्रतिशत नेपानगर का 12 प्रतिशत है तो बढती हुई बिजली की माग को देखकर बिजली की वर्तमान पैदावार मे 60 प्रतिशत तापीय यत्र आते है । ऐसी स्थिति मे यह क्षमता पडी रहना कब मे चालू है और इसको दूर करने का कौन सा प्रयास किया है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अध्यक्ष जी पहले तो मैं यह माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूगा कि यह जो दो यूनिट्स हैं जिनकी उत्पादन क्षमता 85 प्रतिशत है 1972–73 मे इनमे एक पब्लिक सैक्टर में है और एक प्राइवेट सैक्टर मे है ।

जहा तक जनरल सवाल है तो अभी जो मीटिंग हुई थी इरीगेशन और पावर मिनिस्टर्स की उसमे और उसके पहले चेयरमैन इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोडर्स की मीटिंग हुई उसमे जो पहला और महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न था जिस पर काफी चर्चा हुई और जिस पर ठोस सुझावो पर चर्चा हुई वह यही प्रश्न था कि इस वक्त जितनी जनरेटिंग कैपेसिटी देश में है उसका अधिकतम उपयोग देश में कैसे किया जाय । और उसमे चाहे मेन्टेनेन्स की बात हो मसलन आज हमारे देश मे बायलर की ओवर हाल और मेन्टेनेंस के लिये आम तौर से 6 से 8 सप्ताह लगते है, तो हमने सुझाव दिया कि 4 सप्ताह से ज्यादा नही लगने चाहिए और दूसरा मामला है राज्यो से । चूंकि अधिकतर यूनिटस राज्यो में हैं तो राज्यो को मनाकर के ही हम चला सकते हैं राज्य उनका इतजाम करेगे । जितनी सहायता हम से मागेंगे वह देगे ।

इसी तरह एक दूसरा प्रश्न आज मेन्टेनेंसका है। प्रीवेंटिव मेन्टेनेन्स की बात साधारणतया कही जाती है और सही है लेकिन उस मे एक कठिनाई यह आती है कि जहा इतनी कमी है बिजली की तो वहा प्रीवेन्टि मेन्टेनेंस के लिये जब रोकना चाहिए प्लान्ट को तब न रोक कर हर राज्य कोशिश करता है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली लें । कभी कभी प्रीवेन्टिव मेन्टेनेंस न होने से नुकसान होता है और फिर ब्रेक डाउन हो जाता है। फिर कोयले का प्रश्न है उस की कैसी क्वालिटी हो और कितना कोयला है। इसी तरह से ट्रेनिंग स्पेयर पार्टस का मामला प्लान्ट लोड फैक्टर का मामला है। इस पर बहस हुई और ठोस निर्णय लिये गये । एक-एक मुद्दे पर अलग-अलग बहस हो कर अलग-अलग निर्णय लिये गये ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी जो क्षमता गुणाक के अनुसार काम नही करती है जैसे मत्री जी ने बताया घटिया किस्म का कोयला उस का एक कारण है । तो कम से कम जितने ऐसे तापीय सयन्त्र लगे हुए हैं उन को बढिया किस्म का कोयला उपलब्ध हो क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था आप करेंगे ? और आप ने जो निर्णय लिया है कि कम से कम आज की क्षमता का 25 प्रतिशत ज्यादा जैनेरेशन हो क्या उस का प्रबन्ध 1975 के अन्त तक कर सकेंगे ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त जहा तक अच्छे कोयले का प्रश्न है, प्रश्न अच्छे या बुरे कोयले

का उतना नहीं है जितना कि जिस कोयले के लिये डिजाइन किया हुआ बायलर है वह है कोयला मिलना चाहिये। मान लीजिये आप ने बुरे कोयले के लिये डिजाइन किया हुआ है और अच्छा कोयला मिल जाय तो उस से भी नुकसान होगा। तो जिस कोयले के लिये डिजाइन किया गया है उस तरह का कोयला मिलना चाहिए। इस के लिये लिंकेज कमेटी बनी हुई है और वह कमेटी किस कोयले की खान से किस प्लान्ट में कोयला जायगा इस का निर्णय करती है जब इस वक्त हर पावर प्लान्ट में एक से आठ दिन का कोयला है तो यह दिक्कत आती है कि कोयला उतना अच्छा न भी हो तो भी उस को रिजेक्ट नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि प्लान्ट चलाना है। फ्यूअल रिर्सच इंस्टीट्यूट को कहा गया है कि क्वालिटी कंट्रोल का कोई एक प्लान बनाये जो कोयले की खान पर और पावर हाउस पर लागू हो जिस से इस प्रश्न को हल कर सके। यह भी उस मीटिंग में चर्चा हुई।

जहां तक 25 परसेंट बढ़ाना है जैनेरेशन तो वह है इस साल का टार्गेट। लेकिन उन यूनिट्स के लिये है जिन की जैनेरेशन 60 परसेंट से नीचे है। जो अच्छे चल रहे हैं वह तो 25 परसेंट नहीं कर सकते। दूसरों के लिये इसी वर्ष का है।

SHRI K. MALLANNA: The statement shows there is absolutely no thermal plant in Karnataka. In view of the recent failure of the hydro-electric plant in Karnataka, has the Karnataka Government made any request to start a thermal plant in that State?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Karnataka Government has given a scheme on the Kalinadi project, which is again a hydro-electric project. That is a project of importance not only to Karnataka but to the whole of the southern region. At the moment, the starting of a thermal plant in addition to that would involve changing the power plant of the State, which in the present situation of resources does not seem possible.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: There is about 20 per cent transmission loss of power in our country. In other countries, this loss has been reduced to 5 per cent by suitable devices. That means by taking similar steps in our country also, the loss could be reduced by 15 per cent. At the rate of Rs. 5 crores for 1 per cent of this loss, a sum of Rs. 75 crores could have been saved and utilised for power development. Are Government alive to this loss of power and if so, has any concrete step been taken or likely to be taken to cut down this loss?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Government is very much alive to this loss. The loss is not uniform in all the States; it is more in some Staates and less in others. The problem is, with increased rural electrification taken up rapidly in an effort to reach as many villages as possible in as short a time as possible, various problems have arisen which have increased the line loss. It is possible to reduce this line loss and in fact technological methods to do this have been identified and have been taken up in the recent meeting of the Ministers of Irrigation and Power to which I referred. Some States have put into effect some methods like installation of capacitors, more of substations, changing the size of the conductor, etc. But all this involves investment. While there will be saving, to get to this saving, there has to be an initial investment and the problem is whether to invest on increasing the area of coverage or whether to invest on technological methods to reduce the fine loss. All these are questions which each State has to consider in its own circumstances. The Rural Electrification Corporation has taken up 30 to 40 specific schemes to improve the system so that the line losses can be cut.

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : एक साल पहले इसी हाउस में यह एलान किया था कि भटिंडा थर्मल प्लान्ट अक्टूबर में चलेगा। उस के बाद दिसम्बर कहा फिर अप्रैल में चलेगा यह कहा गया उस के बाद कहा गया कि जुलाई मे चलेगा। तो वह कब चलेगा यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं ताकि पंजाब को बिजली मिल सके।

MR. SPEAKER: it is not relevant. The question is about existing plants

अभी परसों पूछा है।

श्री भान सिंह भौरा: वह फर्टिलाइज के बारे मे था।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह सच है कि कोयला चालित बिजली के कारखानो मे उत्पादन मे कमी का एक बहुत बडा कारण यह भी है कि समय पर इन कारखानों को कायला पहुचाने की व्यवस्था नही की जाती है और उनके यहा पर्याप्त स्टाक कोयले का नही रहता है? क्या इस वजह से भी बिजली के उत्पादन मे बाधा उत्पन्न नही होती है? अगर इस तरह की शिकायतें आपको मिलती रही है तो इसे दूर करने के लिये आपने कौन-सी व्यवस्था की है ताकि कोयले के स्टाक की कमी वहा है होने पाए।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : कायले का स्टाक जितना इस वक्त पावर हाउसेस मे है उससे ज्यादा होना चाहिये इस बात को मैं मानता हू चाहे रेल मत्रालय हो और चाहे माइज मत्रालय दोनो ही प्रयास करते है कि पावर प्रोडक्शन में कमी न आने पाए कोयले की कमी की वजह से। कोयला वहा पहुचा है लेकिन यह जरूर है कि स्टाक कम है। लेकिन पावर प्लाटस को उन्होंने रुकने नही दिया है। दोनो मत्रालयों ने मिल कर इस काम को किया है। यहा एक कट्रोल रुम भी बनाया है। ये और हम तीनों मिल कर इस काम को करते है ताकि कोई पावर प्लान्ट रुकने न पाये। माननीय सदस्य को जान कर खुशी होगी कि जब रेलवे में स्ट्राइक हुई उस वक्त कोयले का स्टाक वहा कुछ बढ़ गया था।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पावर और वैगनो में बराबर कमी रहती है।

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : अभी इन्होने कहा कि गावो क बिजलीकरण हो रह है। यमूनानगर जिला एक कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र है। वहा गावों के बहुत से किसान ट्यूबवैल लगाना चाहते हैं लेकिन उनको बिजली नही मिलती है और न ही गावो के लिये विद्युतीकरणकी राजस्थान सरकार के पास कोई योजना है क्या आप राजस्थान सरकार पर और देगे कि उस कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र को वह बिजली देने की कोशिश करे ताकि अधिक अन्न उपजाने मे वहा मदद मिल सके—

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह प्रश्न तो थर्मलपावर प्लाटस के बारे मे है।

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल जो मेरे दिमाग मे आया पूछ लिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके दिमाग मे तो आया लेकिन मेरे मे नही आ रहा है।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Mere fixation of targets is not enough. It has to be backed up by two things, namely, incentive and penalty for non-fulfilment You have fixed certain targets. But the people in charge have no incentives to improve the thermal plant and they have no fear of any penalties Could you not ensure that those persons in charge of thermal plants have to pay for not achieving the targets?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The incentive scheme has been introduced by UP. This is one of the subjects that was considered at the recent Irrigation and Power Ministers' Conference. Because the question of incentives is a complicated one, it was decided to refer it

to a Committee of experts to go into this matter. That is where the matter rests. I can see that the generation is different in different plants. But there are other facts also responsible for this, some of which I have mentioned earlier.

SHRI P. K. DEO: It is an accepted fact that thermal power is costlier than hydel power. So, Government should decide to tap the hydel power potentialities rather than setting up more thermal plants. So far as Orissa is concerned, there is one thermal plant at Talcher, which is working only 24 per cent of its capacity, and the cost of power generation is 25 paise per unit. Instead of providing Rs. 40 crores for the expansion of the Talcher thermal plant, will the Government consider tapping the various hydro-electric projects in Orissa State, like the Indravathi project, where the cost of generation is the lowest in the country and which is capable of generating 600 megawatts of power in the next Plan?

SHRI K. C. PANT: My hon. friend has discussed this matter with me outside the House also. There is no question of thermal versus hydro in this matter. There are some advantages in having hydro stations, but there are also some advantages in having thermal stations, particularly in areas where coal deposit can be easily located. The advantage above all is that we can have a proper mix of thermal and hydro to take care of the peak capacity and run the thermal unit as the base load station.

So far as the particular project which has been referred to by my hon. friend and about which he is very keen and is concerned, there is a procedure to examine these projects and approve them. I cannot talk about individual projects here

Utilisation of Power for Industrial and Agricultural Purposes

*246. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to minimise the non-essential use of power with a view to its utilisation for industrial and agricultural purposes: and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Distribution of power to the consumers and stipulation of relative priorities therefor is a matter with in the purview of the State Governments. Steps to limit or minimise the use of power for non-essential purposes such as illuminations etc., to conserve the available power for priority uses such as essential services, defence needs, industrial and agricultural proposals were discussed in the Conference of Chairmen of State Electricity Boards and of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power in July, 1974. The Government of India had earlier last year carried out detailed studies State-by-State of power requirements and availability and given guidelines to each State for rational utilisation of the available power to meet the priority needs as fully as possible. These guidelines were further reviewed and revised this year and a special category of priority introduced for industries serving as inputs to the power and energy sector itself. Another category identifying the non-essential consumers has also been incorporated in the guidelines so that power consumption for such non-essential purposes could be curbed.

The power supply in a few States is relatively better. Even these States have been urged to minimise consumption of power for non-essential uses so as to be able to make more relief available to the needy neighbouring States.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has drawn up any procedure or principles to identify the use of power for non-essential purposes and for essential purposes and if so, what are those principles?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I have said in my main reply that Government has identified the priority areas and also the category of non-essential consumers. The list is rather long. We have got a list of consumers in order of priority beginning with hospitals, water works, drainage, different industries and so on. All these have been circulated to the States in May 1973, and again in May 1974. We have written to the States in this connection.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: My second question is whether Government have thought of any guidelines to curb the use of power for non-essential purposes and if so what are those guidelines.

SHRI K. C PANT: I have said earlier that we have drawn up a category of non-essential uses and these are commercial advertisements, decorative and display illumination, decorative illumination for marriages and other functions, etc., etc. Many of the States have adopted certain restrictions on the use of energy for these non-essential purposes.

श्री सरजू पांडे : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि शादी ब्याहों में और दूसरे कामों में बिजली के खर्च पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का काम कई राज्यों ने किया है। मगर आज भी मैं जानता हूं कि किसी राज्य में ऐसा प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। एक तरफ कृषि में बिजली की इतनी कमी है कि लोग परेशान हैं और फसलें सूखती चली जा रही है। देश में अन्न का संकट है इस बात को देखते हुये सरकार यहां से एक डायरेक्टिव देगी कि ऐसे फिजूल के कामों में बिजली खर्च न की जाय और बहुत सारे एयर कंडीशन वगैरह में जो बिजली खर्च करते ह उसको भी बन्द करके काश्तकारों को बिजली दी जाय जिससे कि देश का उत्पादन बढ़ सके।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : ऐसा कोई डायरेक्टिव तो नहीं, हां, गाइड लाइन्स हमने भेजी है जैसे मैंने पहले कहा क्योंकि यह स्टेट्स के अपने अधिकार का मामला है। पर हमने इसमें गाइडलाइन्स अवश्य भेजी है। दिल्ली में जहां सीधे केन्द्रीय सरकार का नियंत्रण है वहां हम न नानएसेंशियल जो यूसेज हैं उनमें रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाए हैं और जो रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स लगाये है उनमें शादी ब्याह में बिजली और न्यान लाइट इल्यूमिनेशन वगैरह शामिल है। कुछ उसमें न्यान लाइट के जो कारीगर है उनको दिक्कत पड़ी और वे हमारे पास आये लेकिन अभी तक जो रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाए है वह हमने कायम रखे है।

Incident of Killing of Harijans in Ranmalpur Village in Surendranagar District, Gujarat by Caste Hindus

247. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Harijans were killed in Ranmalpur village in Surendranagar District, Gujarat by upper Caste Hindus;

(b) if so, the action taken against those responsible for this heinous crime;

(c) whether village wells are not allowed to be used by Harijans there; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to stop such social boycott of Harijans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

According to information received from the Government of Gujarat, on May 28, 1974, members of the Kanbi Patel Community of the village Ranmalpur in Surendranagar district prevented the Harijans from drawing water from the common well and caused damage to the earthern pots of the Harijans. On a complaint lodged at Halvad Police Station, a case U/S 426/504/506 I.P.C. and Sections 7 and 10 of the Untouchability (Offences) Act was registered by the Police. Proceedings U/S 107 Cr.P.C. were initiated and interim bonds were taken by the Executive Magistrate from seven persons belonging to the Kanbi Patel community. Two armed constables were posted in the village and the beat duty Head Constable was also instructed to maintain vigilance.

It is alleged that on the evening of June 22, 1974, the women folk belonging to the two communities quarrelled over the drawing of water from the common well. The two constables posted on duty intervened and managed to separate the quarrelling parties. Later on, however, men of the Kanbi Patel community armed with Dharias, Lathis, spades and other agricultural implements came to the spot, overpowered the two policemen and forcibly entered the houses of Harijans and assaulted them. Two Harijans died in the incident and six others sustained injuries. One hundred and twenty-three persons have been arrested and charge-sheets against all of them have been filed on July 29. The case is sub-judice.

A special police party and a platoon of the State Reserve Police have been posted in the village to maintain peace and to give protection to the Harijans. The State Government have also taken a decision to recover from the Kanbi Patel community of the village, the cost of the special reserve police for a period of three months from July 11.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Considering the fact that oppression against Harijans is spreading in different States and it is found that the Policemen are siding with the oppressors and thereby increasing the oppression, have you taken any steps against these Policemen who are helping the oppressors?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I do not think a general observation of the type the hon. Member has made, that the police is siding with the oppressors in all cases is not correct. Even in this case of Ranmalpur, the first incident took place on May 28, 1974 and a very quick action was taken. Necessary preventive action was taken and the case was registered. People were bound down under Section 107 Cr.P.C Constables were specially deputed in the village The Police and the Magistracy acted with commendable speed in this case and if there are any stray cases where the Police and the administration have not been active, action is taken by the local administration as and when necessary.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Have you got any information of any case in which the Police have been said to be siding with the oppressors and have you taken action against any Policemen?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: This is a question regarding a specific incident. If the hon. Member gives notice of any such case, I can certainly get the information.

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : क्या उक्त गांव में बड़ी जातियों के द्वारा हरिजनों का सामाजिक बहिष्कार और छुआछूत अभी भी जारी है ? उसको रोकने के लिये क्या सरकार प्रयत्नशील है ? अगर यह नहीं रोका जा सकता है तो उसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : जिस गांव कि घटना स इसका संबंध है छूआछूत की भावना वहां पर थी और उसी के कारण ये अत्याचार हरिजनों पर हुये हैं जिस का वर्णन मैंने अपने उत्तर में किया। उस गांव ने 1466 की आबादी है और मुख्यतया उसम कुनबी पटेल रहते हैं। उसमे हरिजनो की आबादी 109 है। जिस कुओं से हरिजन पानी पिया करते थ वे कुएं सूख ग ये और हरिजनों ने गांव वालों से यह कहा और यह कोशिश की कि जो सार्वजनिक कुआ है जिसमे कि दूसरे सवर्ण लोग भी पानी लेते है उस म उनको भी पानी लेने की इजाजत दी जाय। लेकिन यह बात नही मानी गई और जब उन्होंने कोशिश की पानी भरने की ना उनके घड वगैरह फोड दिये गये तथा ये घटनाएं घटी जिसका कि मैंने उल्लेख किया है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Such incidents of atrocities on harijans are increasing every day. The Government of India and the Prime Minister have so many times called the meeting of the Chief Ministers but nothing has so far happened and I am very sorry to report to this House about all these matters. We made a detailed report to the Home Minister but no action has been taken so far. I want that there should be a separate discussion on this subject so that the House may know how the atrocities are being committed on these harijans. My second question is this. All these Patels who have beaten to death all these harijans are members of the Parishad district panchayat board. Have they been removed from their public offices? If not, why not? Will the Government consider urgent steps to remedy the present state of affairs so that Harijans may not suffer and they may be able to get preference in the matter of drawing water from the wells in the villages?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It is not correct to say that the State Governments are not taking adequate steps in this regard. The Prime Minister herself has taken keen interest in the matter and the Chief Ministers have been requested from time to time in a number of cases. And even in this case,-the Gujarat case,- this is what happened. This incident took place on 22nd of June and the charge-sheet was filed in the court on July, 29th. 123 persons have been implicated and collective fine has been imposed on the whole village The Governor himself visited that place. One special platoon of the reserve police has been put there. The Governor himself has taken interest in the matter.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: We want a full scale discussion on this. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: The question Hour is over... (*Interruptions*).

MR SPEAKER: All of you may please sit down. Order please. You may have to put it in a proper form and not all of you speak simultaneously. I propose that if you give notice for Half-an-hour discussion I will be happy to allow it.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: At least ten hours should be allotted for this discussion.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: We should have four hours at least. We can't discuss it in half-an-hour.

MR SPEAKER: Next item, Papers to be laid. Shri K. R. Ganesh..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I have given notice for a Privilege Motion...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production of Industrial Raw Material from Tea Wastes

*243. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Coca Cola Company has submitted a proposal for producing industrial raw material from Tea wastes and process Indian fruits and beverages for export; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No proposal has been received in this Ministry from M/s Coca-Cola Export Corporation for producing industrial raw material from tea wastes.

M/s Coca-Cola Export Corporation have however submitted an application to the Ministry of Agriculture for grant of a Fruit Products Order (FPO) licence for the manufacture of mango pulp exclusively for export at Bulsar in Gujarat State

(b) The proposal is still under consideration.

Leakage in Linganamakki Dam of Sharavathi Mydro-Electric Project in Karnataka

*248 SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is leakage in the Linganamakki dam of Sharavathi hydro-electric project in Karnataka;

(b) whether this has contributed to the low level of water in this reservoir; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters

249. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lately decided to deny the Freedom Fighters pension to those who, in view of their having participated in various Freedom Struggles, were dismissed or who resigned from Government or private service but were reinstated or re-employed or given benefits, including arrears of pay and pension or whose property was confiscated or attached but later restored to them;

(b) if so, the number of such Freedom Fighters who had applied for the pension but would now be denied the same; and

(c) whether those Freedom Fighters, who were dismissed or who resigned from Government or private jobs but after some years of unemployment were given different jobs and on lesser salaries, would be entitled to the pension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). In the Central Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme it has been provided that a person who lost his job, civil or military, or means of livelihood for participation in national movements would be eligible for grant of central pension. Accordingly, a large number of applications from such persons have been received and scrutinised. It was noticed that persons who were reinstated, reemployed or given benefits including arrears of pay and pension had also applied for pension. After careful consideration Government have decided that persons who were reemployed or given jobs after Independence should not be granted pen-

sion as they have already been reasonably compensated.

2. The same is the position of persons whose property was confiscated/attached and later restored to them. However, if the property was not restored they would be eligible for pension.

3. In view of the large number of applications received and disposed of so far it is not possible to give the number of such freedom fighters who had applied for pension and who will now not be eligible for it.

T.V. Station at Madras

250. SHRI C T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed T.V. Station at Madras is expected to go into operation by the end of 1974, as scheduled; and

(b) the area expected to be covered by the station?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) There is likely to be a little delay in the commissioning of the project owing to delay in the receipt of essential components from abroad.

(b) 10,000 sq. km.

Brahmaputra-Ganga Link up Project

*251. SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in favour of Brahmaputra-Ganga link-up project;

(b) whether this project would protect Assam from floods, provide abundant surplus water for flushing the Hooghly and Rupnarayan Rivers, save the Port of Calcutta and deepen the draft of Haldia; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C PANT): (a) to (c). The Brahmaputra-Ganga link scheme is still in a conceptional stage No details of the project have been worked out.

Freedom Fighters who died without leaving Widows or Minors to receive Pension

*252 SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7982 on the 24th April, 1974 regarding grant of pension to Freedom Fighters and state the names and addresses of those who would have been recipients of the pension, under the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme of 1972, but died earlier without leaving any widows or minors to receive the pension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Government have given special priority to the processing of applications of Freedom Fighters who are ailing or are more than 70 years of age, with a view to ensuring that the disposal of applications of such persons is not delayed. While there may be some causes in which, despite special attention, the freedom fighter died before the sanction of pension, Government do not readily have information of the details asked for.

Visit of a Five Member Delegation from Nagaland

*253. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a five-member delegation from Nagaland visited New Delhi to apprise him and the Prime Minister about the situation in Nagaland;

(b) whether the delegation gave detailed account of the situation and the problems facing the State; and

(c) if so, the assurance given to this delegation?

THE MINITER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) while no assurances were either sought or given, the delegation was informed that the Government of India were fully seized of the developments in Nagaland and took a serious view of the situation.

Power Research in Fifth Plan

*254. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power research has been given top priority during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, whether much emphasis has been laid to remove the power famine from the country?

THE MNISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Government attach considerable impotance to Research and Development in the Power Sector for which a provision of Rs. 1728.15 lakhs has been made in the draft Fifth Plan Power programme of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. In the Context of the prevailing power shortages there is urgent need to maximise utilisation of the existing power generation resources and expeditious build up of additional generation and transmission facilities during the Fifth Plan. The Research and Development programme would be oriented towards achieving these twin objectives, so that adequate power is available for meeting the growing industrial and agricultural demands in the country. Research and Development efforts will also to be directed towards development of non-conventional sources of energy such as geothermal, tidal solar and wind.

Power Cut in Tamil Nadu

*255. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the months of May-June and 1st week of July 1974, Tamil Nadu had to face power cut of 60 per cent from scheduled supply;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how far it has affected the industrial production in the State?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). In Tamil Nadu, there was a power cut upto 30 per cent on certain categories of loads in the first week of May and this has been raised to 60 per cent since 8-5-1974. The details of the cuts now in force are given in the attached statement. The energy shortage in Tamil Nadu, was about 23 per cent of the requirements in May. It was estimated that this shortage would increase to nearly 27 per cent in July. This necessitated a substantial increase in power cuts on certain categories of loads as it was decided to continue the exemptions in favour of the priority categories of loads. The reasons for the increasing

shortage have been the increased seasonal demand and the reduced generation from the hydro projects consequent on the depletions in the levels of the hydel reservoirs due to delayed monsoons. These power cuts have no doubt affected industrial production but information in regard to the extent of loss in industrial production as a result of the power cuts is not available. However, a scheme of allocations of power within the availability providing for a graded system of priorities for different users calculated to minimise the adverse affect of the power shortage on the economy has been in operation

POWER CUTS IN FORCE IN TAMIL NADU

(i) 60 per cent cut on HT industries, LT industries consuming more than 200 units/month, continuous process industries, seasonal industries, commercial establishments receiving power supply at high tension, commercial establishments receiving power supply at low tension beyond 150 units per month and cinemas.

(ii) 15 per cent cut on essential services and publishers of newspapers, fortnightlies, weeklies etc.

(iii) The following categories have been exempted from power cuts:-

(a) Domestic.

(b) Agriculture.

(c) Modern rice mills of Food Corporation of India.

(d) Seeds processing units.

(e) Food driers in public sector.

(f) Cooperative and State Government Fertiliser plants.

(g) Public lighting.

However, domestic consumption beyond 150 units are charged at double the normal tariff. Agricultural services are subjected to staggering and grouping restrictions Rural LT loads are subjected to peak load restrictions. With effect from 25th March, 1974,, a demand cut of 15 per cent on the already frozen maximum demand of HT industries and also shift timings on non-continuous HT industries from 9 00 A.M to 6.00 P.M. and from 9.00 P M to 6 00 A.M. have been imposed

Loss Incurred on Maintenance of Irrigation System

*256. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are losing Rs 178 crores annually for the maintenance of the irrigation system; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K C. PANT). (a) and (b). Irrigation projects are designed to increase agricultural production, and the economics of such projects are assessed on the benfit-cost ratio approach. Generally, all irrigation projects taken up have a favourable ratio of benefits to costs. However, the revenues to the State Governments have been falling short of the annual financial burden of the irrigation projects, main reasons being—

(1) Low water rates being charged by the State Governments.

(2) Non-recovery of betterment levy by several States where Betterment Levy Act has been enacted.

(3) Longer gestation period taken by irrigation projects for completion due to several reasons.

(4) Lag in the utilisation of irrigation potential created.

(5) Substantial increase in the cost of construction and maintenance mainly as a result of general increase in the prices.

The extent of the loss to the States in 1971-72 was approximately Rs. 140 crores.

Surface and Air Parcel Rates for Foreign Countries

*257. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to increase surface and air parcel rates for foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) Yes sir, the rates for surface parcels have been increased with effect from 1st July, 1974, but the air surcharge on parcels to be sent by air has not been increased.

(b) The rates had to be raised to cover increased handling costs.

Loss of Government Property in Bihar Agitations

*258. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the loss of Government property including that of Railways and Posts and Telegraphs Department in the recent 'anti-corruption' agitations in Bihar;

(b) the loss of life involved therein; and

(c) the Union Government's reaction to these agitations?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) During the current agitation since March 1974, the estimated loss of Government property in the Posts and Telegraphs Department is about Rs. 17,000/-. Information regarding Railway property and other Government property is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) 40 persons lost their lives.

(c) Government strongly deprecate all acts, including acts of violence which disrupt normal democratic life or disturb public order and peace. Government are in close touch with the development and rendering all possible assistance to the State Government for the maintenance of law and order.

Generation of Power from Damodar Valley Corporation

*259. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power generation at the Damodar Valley Corporation continues to be erratic;

(b) the present power utilisation capacity in the Damodar Valley Corporation;

(c) whether the low generation of power has affected the working of the steel plants and coal mines; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d). The installed capacity in the DVC system is 1661 MW including 194 MW of hydel generating capacity. In addition, a 120 MW thermal unit at Chandrapura has been installed, but it has not stabilised its genera-

tion. The hydro-electric capacity is capable of full utilisation, but can generate power only to the extent of water availability. The thermal capacity of 957 MW has been derated to about 880 MW. The generation has not been as stable as would be desirable. The generation from the thermal units is below the installed capacity because of the poor and variable quality of coal and the inadequacy of the maintenance over a period of time, as a result of which serveral of the coal mills, I.D. fans, and ash handling systems etc. have become unreliable. Outages in these auxiliary equipments lead to variations in the generation. A programme of rehabilitating and renovating the worn out plant and machinery has been taken up since last year, and is expected to be substantially completed by the end of this year Efforts are being made to provide coal of the quality for which the boilers have been designed and to improve the standards of maintenance and operation

Coal mines and steel plants, along with railway traction, have been given the highest priority in the scheme devised for allocation of DVC power Due to low generation in the Eastern Region and in the DVC, it has not been possible to meet the unrestricted demands of these sectors, but generally the allocated quantities of power are being supplied to the coal mines and the steel plants. Occasionally, when the DVC generation is low ,these two users are also subject to cuts

Unrealistic Policy for Newsprint Shortage

*260. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chairman of Indian Paper Manufacturers Association has blamed Government's unrealistic policy for newsprint shortages in the country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The Chairman, Indian Paper Markers' Association in his address to the Annual General meeting of the Association held on the 31st May, 1974 made certain suggestions for the development of newsprint industry in the country. Some of these suggestions were the need for a more realistic pricing policy and the establishment of min-newsprint plants for the manufacture of newsprint with an unconventional furnish on low speed machines. These matters are already under consideration of Government.

Effect of Power cut on Industries in Karnataka

*261 SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power cut in Karnataka has hit the vital industries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to resume power to the vital industries there?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Karnataka, which is dependent solely on hydro-electric powar, has been experiencing a shortage of energy after the South West Monsoon Season in 1973 on account of inadequacy of water in the reservoirs High Tension Industries including a number of high priority industries such as aluminium, steel, machine tools, heavy earth moving equipment, air-craft, automobile ancillaries, telephones, electronic equipment,

and components etc. which account for 72 per cent of the power consumption in the State were subjected to a cut of 20 per cent from October last. Following the depletion of water in the reservoirs, the cut had to be increased to 60 per cent from 24th June, 1974. With the onset of the current south West monsoon and the improvement in power generation from hydro stations, the cut has been reduced to 40 per cent since 15th July. The energy cuts have adversely affected the production of the industries in Karnataka especially the power intensive basic industries like aluminium. As the neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh in the Southern Region have also been suffering from power shortages, it has not been possible to arrange any relief for industries in Karnataka during this period by inter-state transfer of power within the region. If the current monsoon proves to be a good one, it will be possible to reduce further or eliminate the cuts and restore better supply to the industries and other consumers

Charges against Modi Mills for unaccounted Wheat found during Raids

1714. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether charges have been framed by Govt. against Director of the Modi Mills and two others regarding the case when mills, godown was raided on 9th February and 4,133 bags of wheat which could not be accounted for were seized;

(b) the reasons for taking such a long time in framing charge; and

(c) at what stage is the case now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Not yet.

(b) The delay has been taken notice of by the High Court which is taking appropriate action to expedite the trial.

(c) The case is now at the stage of framing the charges.

Meeting with State Industries Ministers for taking over Sick Textile Mills

1715. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had a series of meetings with State Industries Ministers for dealing with the sick mills which have been taken over by Government; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have decided to nationalise the textile undertakings whose management has been taken over by the Government. It is proposed to enact suitable legislation for the purpose, shortly. After the assets have been acquired by the Central Government, it is proposed to transfer these to the National Textile Corporation who will set up subsidiary corporations for actual management of these undertakings. In these subsidiary corporations, the State Governments concerned will be offered equity participation upto 49 per cent, the balance equity being contributed by the National Textile Corporation.

Survey for Botanical Wealth in Forests of Gujarat

1716. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey was conducted to assess the useful botanical wealth of different types and their proportion in the forest of the State of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the result of the survey?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Separate Corporation for Generation of Electricity

1717. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a separate corporation to generate electricity in the country;

(b) if so, the main functions of the corporation; and

(c) whether the formation of the corporation will tackle the power famine in the country?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). A proposal for establishing one or more companies at the Centre for executing central power projects and generating power, is under consideration at present.

(c) It is expected that the implementation of central projects would improve with this organisational pattern. Since central projects form only a small part of the power programme, they cannot, by themselves, eliminate the power shortage, but they will add to the total power supply.

भूमिगत नागाओं का एक अन्य देश के नागा संगठन के साथ समझौता

1718. **श्री हुकमचंद कछवाय** : क्या गृहमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 10 जून 1974 के एक स्थानीय हिन्दी दैनिक में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारत के भूमिगत नागाओं ने एक अन्य देश के नागा संगठन से समझौता कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां श्रीमान ।

(ख) सरकार के पास कोई निश्चित सूचना नहीं है कि भूमिगत नागाओं ने सीमावर्ती देश में नागा संगठनों के साथ ऐसा कोई समझौता किया है । नागालैंड और मणिपुर सरकार और सुरक्षा दलों द्वारा समस्त भारत वर्मा सीमा पर अत्यधिक सावधानी रखी जाती है ।

Assistance for Coastal and Hydraulic Engineering Research by U.N. Development Programme

1719 SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Nations Development Programme will assist India in two more projects being taken up by the Central Water and Power Commission at Poona regarding

Coastal and Hydraulic engineering research; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance sought and whether any agreement has been signed in this regard and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The United Nations Development Programme is assisting India in the project "Coastal Engineering Research Centre and Development of Hydraulic Instrumentation" at Poona. The second project is the "Extension of Coastal Engineering Centre and Development of Hydraulic Instrumentation."

The projects envisage assistance for the provision of experts, advanced equipment and training of staff for strengthening the capability of the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona in the field of Coastal Engineering and Hydraulic Instrumentation

The assistance for the On-going project was approved at $1.07 million. The project document has already been signed. Assistance amounting to $0.6 million has been sought for the extension project. The project document has been submitted to the UNDP and is under their consideration.

Jobs for Sons of the Soil

1720. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the theory of "jobs to the sons of soil" originating from Maharashtra has spread in Tamil Nadu and the Government of the State concerned is encouraging the same; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to newspaper reports on the subject. No formal orders have yet come to the notice of the Central Government.

(b) In the matter of employment, Government are of the view that a reasonable balance has to be struck between requirements of common citizenship on the one hand and the need for providing adequate employment opportunities to the local people, on the other.

पटना के आकाशवाणी केन्द्र में उर्दू प्रोड्यूसर की नियुक्ति

1721. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दो वर्ष पहले उनकी अध्यक्षता में गठित उर्दू समिति ने पटना की यात्रा की थी;

(ख) क्या उर्दू भाषी जनता की ओर से एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने उनसे भेंट की थी ,

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या पटना के आकाशवाणी केन्द्र में एक उर्दू प्रोडयूसर की नियुक्ति के बारे में उन्होंने प्रतिनिधि मंडल को आश्वासन दिया था ;

(घ) पुराने प्रोडयूसर की सेवा निवृत्ति के बाद अब तक नये प्रोडयूसर की नियुक्ति न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) सरकार का नये प्रोडयूसर की कब तक नियुक्ति करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ओमेन्द्र सिंह):

(क) और (ख) जी, हां

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) और (ङ) आकाशवाणी पटना में एक प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव हैं जो उर्दू कार्यक्रमों की देख रेख कर रहे हैं । वे सुपरिचित कवि और लेखक हैं ।

Self-Reliance in Manufacturing Rockets for Launching Satellites

1722. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any progress in making the country self-reliant in manufacturing rockets for launching satellites; and

(b) whether any assistance has been sought from the Soviet Union, and if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Considerable progress has been made in several areas of this technology, details of which have been given in the Annual Report of the Department of Space for 1973-74, copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

(b) No, Sir. However, U.S.S.R. is assisting India in the launching of the first Indian scientific satellite by providing the launch vehicle.

Indian Scientists in Aeronautic Research and Development working Abroad

1724. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the Indian scientists in Aeronautic Research and Development are working abroad on economic consideration;

(b) if so, the number of such scientists and the names of the countries in which they are working; and

(c) whether Government propose to offer them attractive pay and other facilities to bring them back; and if so, the nature of the facilities proposed to be offered to them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) maintains in "Indian Abroad" Section of the National Register for registration of Indian scientists, engineers, technologists etc. abroad. The registration is voluntary. According to the information available in the Register, 83 Indian Aeronautical Engineers were enrolled from abroad upto 1st January, 1974. They are abroad for higher studies training or for acquiring wider or specialised experience. Some are attracted by the greater opportunities in the highly advanced countries. No special study of the reason for their working abroad has been made.

(b) The country-wise distribution of 83 engineers is as under:

USA	Canada	UK	Germany	OEC	Others	Total
28	9	33	2	6	5	83

OEC-Other European countries.

(c) It has been the constant endeavour of Government of India to bring about measures to facilitate the return of Indian Scientists and technologists from abroad. Some of the measures already taken in this connection are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

The following steps have been taken to facilitate return of scientific and technical personnel to India:

(i) Creation of Scientists' Pool to provide for temporary placement of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad.

(ii) Creation of supernumerary posts in approved scientific institutions to which temporary appointments can be made quickly from among the scientists working and studying abroad.

(iii) The Union Public Service Commission and most of the State Public Service Commissions have agreed to treat Indian scientists and technologists whose particulars appear in National Register as 'Personal Contact' candidates for all posts advertised by them. The Union Public Service Commission have also made arrangements for interviewing Indian scientists and technologists abroad for posts in India.

(iv) Maintenance of a Special Section of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel for enrolment of Indian scientists and technologists abroad and for the circulation of their names to all Ministries, Departments of the Government of India, State Governments, Union and State Public Service Commissions, Universities, Public Sector Industries and large private sector establishments. The names of such personnel are published in the monthly Technical Manpower Bulletin (CSIR) which is distributed free to about 3000 organisations all over India.

(v) Provision for payment of travel grant to scientists and their families who, on their selection for appointment in research institutions in India may give undertakings to serve those institutions for a minimum period of three years.

(vi) A package scheme has been approved to attract Indian Scientists, Technologists and Engineers working in Production Units abroad to come back and start their own industries in this country, particularly in spheres where they may have acquired skills in production technology.

Grant of Financial Assistance to Unemployed Engineers

1725. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR.

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to liberally grant financial assistance to the unemployed engineers; and

(b) if so, the number of engineers who have been given financial assistance so far and the total amount so far sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Government's objective has all along been to provide gainful employment to engineers and highly qualified technologists. The guiding

principle behind this objective has been to make proper use of the Services of these technically qualified persons.

Financial assistance in the form of loans is provided to the engineers by the public sector banks upto a limit of 2-3 lakhs without charging any margin, provided they have viable schemes for setting up self-employment venture. These schemes are operated by the banks under the Credit Guarantee Scheme of the Reserve Bank of India. Information regarding the number of engineers who have been sanctioned loans by the public sector banks and the total amounts so far given is, however, not available

The Ministry of Industrial Development is also implementing a scheme, viz. 'Training of Engineers and Interest Subsidy'. This scheme was introduced in the Fourth Five Year Plan and is being continued in the Fifth Plan period with a tentative allocation of Rs. 2 crores. Under this scheme, training is provided to the engineering degree and diploma holders at the Small Industries Service Institutes and certain other institutions in order to improve their employability as well as to help them to set up their own small-scale industrial units. It is also envisaged, under this scheme, to give subsidy on interest on loans which the young entrepreneurs may obtain from financial institutions for setting up their self-employment ventures. Information relating to the number of engineers who benefited under this scheme during the current year is not yet available. However, during the Fourth Five Year Plan, about 4,000 engineers and diploma holders are reported to have received training. About 400 engineers have set up their own industries. The expenditure incurred on this scheme during the Fourth Plan was Rs. 66.16 lakhs.

Under the Employment Promotion Programme which has been introduced in 1974-75 with an outlay of Rs. 40 crores, seed capital/margin money will be made available to the unemployed engineers and their cooperatives, among others, in order to enable them to secure loans from the public sector banks for setting up self-employment ventures. The State Union Territories are currently formulating proposals under this programme. The States/Union Territories have been advised by the Planning Commission to give first priority to the schemes for absorption of engineers and highly qualified technologists whose names stood registered with the employment exchanges on 31st December, 1972 and who are yet unemployed.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan, besides the development programmes in different sectors of economy which provided bulk of employment opportunities, several special measures were taken from time to time to provide additional employment to the educated persons including engineers. These were (i) Programme for Educated Unemployed started in 1971-72, (ii) Special Employment Programme for States and Union Territories started in 1972-73 and (iii) the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme for Educated Unemployed taken up in 1973-74. The actual number of engineers who benefited from these schemes and the amounts of financial assistance given to them under these schemes are not available. However, the allocations made, expenditure in-

curred and the employment generated during the Fourth Plan, under these special schemes are given in the following table:

Name of the Scheme	Allocation (Rupees crores)	Expenditure	Employment generated (Nos. lakhs)
1. Programme for Educated Unemployed. . . .	134·00	100·00	1,77,000 appx.
2. Special Employment Programme for States and Union Territories.	50 00	67 00 (376 lakhs man days)	4,87,000 + appx.
3. The Half-a-Million Jobs Programme. . . .	70 00	54·00 (actually released)	3,24,000 appx.

Cement Factory in Bilaspur (Himachal Pradesh)

1726. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Himachal Pradesh Government have taken up the proposal for the setting up of a cement factory in Bilaspur District (Himachal Pradesh); and

(b) if so, the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Centre's concurrence to Kerala Government for issuing an Ordinance to prevent fragmentation of plantations

1727. SHRI C JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has sought Centre's concurrence for issuing an Ordinance to prevent fragmentation of plantations; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed Ordinance seeks to provide that no owner of a plantation shall, without the sanction of the Government, alienate the whole or any part of that plantation. The proposed Ordinance is being examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

Central Assistance to Kerala Film Corporation

1728. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has sought for assistance from the Centre to the proposed Kerala Film Corporation; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No formal request has been made by the State Government of Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

U.P. Haryana Boundary Dispute

1729. SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether boundary dispute between Uttar Pradesh and Haryana States has been referred to the Central Government and if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): The Home Minister had accepted the suggestion made by the Chief Ministers of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh on the 17th May that he should arbitrate in the U.P. Haryana boundary dispute. Necessary consequential discussions with the representatives of the Governments of Haryana and U.P. are in progress.

High Profiteering by Paper Mills

1730. SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the wide-spread complaints of the consumers about high profiteering by the paper mills and the unofficial premium charged by a number of companies; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to undertake a detailed cost study of the paper industry with a view to determining fair prices for paper?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) Government's attention has been drawn to these complaints, and a cost study of the paper industry has already been undertaken.

Constitution of Brahmaputra River Board

1731. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the constitution of a Brahmaputra River Board under the Centre for the Planning and implementation of flood control works in the Brahmaputra Valley is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, by what time the Board is expected to be constituted; and

(c) what will be the functions of the Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). A proposal

for the constitution of the Brahmaputra River Board in the Central Sector for planning and implementation of flood control measures in the Brahmaputra Valley has been agreed to in principle by the Government of India. A Draft Bill for the constitution of the Board is in the process of finalisation.

Sriharikota Launch Complex as a National Range for Launching Multi-stage Rockets

1732. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Sriharikota Launch Complex is going to be established as a national range for launching large multi-stage rockets developed indigenously; and

(b) whether the delay in establishing the complex will not result in the country being scientifically behind the advanced countries?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISISTER OF ATMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Some of the facilities have already been established and a number of rockets have been launched. A number of other facilities are being added based on a planned programme. No delay has occurred so far.

Espionage Activities of Private Detective Companies Engaged for Detecting Foreign Exchange Violations

1733. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether private detective companies engaged for detecting foreign exchange violations are indulging in espionage activities;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINNISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government do not engage private detective companies for detecting foreign exchange violations.

(b) and c). Do not arise.

Invitation Extended to Chairman, Canadian Atomic Energy Ltd.

1734. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Canadian Atomic Energy Ltd. has been invited to visit India;

(b) if so, the purpose of the invitation. and

(c) whether any talks were held recently?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). He was invited for discussions to review recent developments. However, bilateral talks have since been held in Canada and further discssions are likely to be held in the near future.

Self-Reliance in Fifth Plan

1735 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has cast a doubt about achieving the basic objective of self-reliance by the end of the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir. The Planning Commission has not cast any doubt on the basic objective of Self-reliance as enuciated in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Recommendations of Committee to Enquire into the Working of Extra Departmental System

1736. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether one man Committee set up in October, 1970 to enquire into the working of Extra-Departmental system submitted its report in March, 1972 which is still under the consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay and when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Decisions on most of the recommendations made by the Committee on Extra Departmental System including the one relating to fixation of Consolidated remuneration in respect of the various categories of Extra Departmental Agents have been taken Decision on the remaining few recommendations would be taken in due course.

Mandya National Paper Mills, Mysore

1737 SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited has formulated proposals to acquire controlling and financial interests in the Mandya National Paper Mills near Mysore;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Karnataka has given its consent: and

(c) if controlling and financial interest is acquired, what would be Corporation's liability?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) The Hindustan Paper Corporation has already acquired the controlling interest in the Mandya National Paper Mills through a tripartite agreement. The Government of Karnataka is a party to this agreement

(c) The total amount payable by the Hindustan Paper Corporation is Rs 386 96 lakhs.

Setting up of Paper Mills by Small Units

1738. SHRI S R. DAMANI. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for taking the stand that paper units with less than daily production of 100 to 200 tonnes should not be allowed to come up;

(b) whether there are a number of parties willing to set up paper units with daily production of 15 to 20 tonnes; and

(c) whether in view of the serious crisis that has developed, Government propose relaxation and to allow such smaller units to contribute their own share in paper production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). There is no restriction on the setting up of small paper mills. Several proposals for the establishment of small mills have already been approved, and others will be disposed of on merits.

Manufacture and Supply of Equipments for Thermal Plants in Fifth Plan

1739. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements have been made for the manufacture and supply of indigenous equipments for thermal plants to bring them into operation in the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the total power that will thus be produced after the completion of the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHR K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total capacity from indigenous equipment in respect of thermal stations would be about 9 million mw by the end of 5th Plan.

Formation of All India Service of Engineers

1740. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has consulted the States regarding the formation of an All-India Service of Engineers to tackle the acute problem of deficiency of power everywhere; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFIARS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA).

(a) and (b). The Central Government have not consulted the State Governments recently regarding the formation of an All India Service in the field of engineering in the context of the problem of deficiency of power in the country. However, in pursuance of the provisions of the All India Services, Act, 1951, the proposal to constitute the Indian Service of Engineers has been under the consideration of the Central Government and the present position in this regard is as follows.

2. The Chief Ministers' Conference held in August 1961, had agreed in principle to the creation of three new All India Services in the fields of Forestry, Medicine and Health, and Engineering. After the Rajya Sabha had passed a resolution, under Article 312(1) of the Constitution, in December, 1961, the All India Sevices Act, 1951 was amended in September, 1963, to provide for the creation of the above mentioned three Services. The advantages of having more All India Services and the reasons for the delay in the constitution of the Indian Service of Engineers are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

3. The idea behind the proposal to constitute new All India Services is

based primarily on the concept of national integration. The members of these Services being recruited on an all-India basis and enjoying uniform conditions of service and to a large extent allocated to States other than those of their domicile can easily transcend narrow attachments. These Services being common to the Centre and the States there would be rotation of officers between the Centre and the State Administrations. The creation of the All India Services also ensures a high standard of recruitment and training which makes for a uniform standard of administration and development throughout the country.

4. Formal orders constituting the Indian Service of Engineers have not so far been issued because six State Governments, namely Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, which had earlier agreed to participate in the Service, subsequently revised their stand and declined to participate in the scheme of the Service. The reaction of these State Governments so far available are summarised below:—

(i) ASSAM

The State Government intimated in January, 1970, that they found that the conditions and circumstances prevailing in the State were not suitable for the implementation of the scheme of the Indian Service of Engineers.

(ii) HIMACHAL PRADESH

The Government of Himachal Pradesh, without giving any reasons, conveyed in February, 1971 their decision not to participate in the Indian Service of Engineers.

(iii) JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir without giving any reasons, indicated in Febraury, 1970, that the State Government had decided not to participate in the Indian Service of Engineers, for the present.

(iv) KERALA

The State Government, without giving any reasons, indicated in May, 1970 their decision not to participate in the Service.

(v) TAMIL NADU

The Government of Tamil Nadu intimated in March, 1968, that it was neither necessary nor desirable to have all India Services to administer subjects which fall strictly within the jurisdiction of the States.

(vi) WEST BENGAL

The State Government indicated in May, 1969, their decision not to participate in the Indian Service of Engineers as the proposals made by them regarding the enhancement of the promotion quota and the method of appointment to the Central Cadres of the Central Public Works Department and the Central Water and Power Commission were most acceptable to the Government of India.

5 The Government of India, however have been continuing in their efforts to persuade the dissenting State Governments to participate in the proposed Service. The Chief Ministers of these six State Governments were addressed in November, 1972, with the request that they might reconsider the matter with a view to agreeing to participate in the scheme of the Service. The reaction of the State Governments from whom replies were received was not, however, favourable. In March, 1974 the Chief Ministers of the six dissenting State Governments were again addresed. It was *inter alia* urged that the creation of the Service will not only attract the best talents in the field of engineering but would also ensure implementation of the various development programmes with speed and efficiency.

6. The Government of Assam and Kerala even after reconsideration of the matter have reiterated their earlier stand not to participate in the Service. Final replies from the Gov-

ernments of Jammu and Kashmir Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are still awaited.

छत्तीस गढ़ जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) के पिछड़े क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक एस्टेट

1741. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के पिछडे क्षेत्रों में विशेषतया मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीस गढ़ जिले में लघु उद्योगों की एक औद्योगिक एस्टेट बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसकी रुपरेखा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जिलाउर हुसान अन्सारी) : (क) और (ख) :–देश मे औद्योगिक बस्ती स्थापित करने के लिए पाचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना मे 241.97 करोड़ रुपये परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमे चुने हुए अर्ध-शहरी ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रो के विकास केन्द्रों में स्थापित किए जाने वाले कारखानो के भवनों सहित पूर्ण औद्योगिक बस्तियो के निर्माण की व्यवस्था भी सम्मिलित है।

मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र मे स्थापित और निर्माणाधीन औद्योगिक बस्तियों/क्षेत्रों का विवरण निम्नप्रकार है :—

छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र/जिला

30–9–1973 की स्थिति

पूर्ण औद्योगिक बस्ती/क्षेत्र	**निर्माणाधीन औद्योगिक बस्ती/क्षेत्र**
रायपुर जिला	
1. रायपुर	—
2. औद्योगिक क्षेत्र रायपुर	—
3. अमनपुर	—
दुर्ग जिला	
1. भिलाई	1. भिलाई हैवी इण्डस्ट्रियल क्षेत्र
2. औद्योगिक क्षेत्र भिलाई	2. बलोद
3. दुर्ग	3. डोगर गढ़
राजनन्द गांव जिला	
1. राजनन्दगाव	—
बिलासपुर जिला	
1. बिलासपुर जिला	1. गोरला
बस्तर जिला	
1. जगदलपुर	—
2. नरायनपुर	—
रायगढ़ जिला	
1. रायगढ़	1. पुतोर
सरगुजा जिला	
1. बैकुण्ठपुर	—

Supply of Equipment by France for Rajasthan and Madras Atomic Stations

1742. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether France has agreed to supply equipment for the nuclear stations in Rajasthan and Madras; and

(b) if so, whether France has agreed to give full aid for these projects?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER, OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (R A P P) is being constructed by the Department of Atomic Energy with the assistance of the Canadian consultants The foreign exchange expenditure involved in the setting up of this Project is being met from loans totalling C $85.5 millions made available by Canada through its Export Development Corporation. Equipment for RAPP. which were not available indigenously have been obtained from Canada. The Madras Atomic Power Project is being constructed by the Department of Atomic Energy without the assistance of any foreign consultants. Most of the equipment required for this Project is being manufactured indigenously. Certain proprietory equipment components and special materials, for which indigenous capability has not yet been developed, are, however, being imported from various countries, including France.

सुदर्शन पार्क नई दिल्ली में चोरियां तथा हत्याओं के मामले

1743. **श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सुदर्शन पार्क नई दिल्ली में आये दिन चोरियां तथा हत्यायें होती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां तो इस क्षेत्र में गत एक वर्ष के दौरान चोरी तथा हत्याओं के कितने मामले दर्ज किये गये और इस सम्बन्ध में कितने अपराधी गिरफ्तार किए गये; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सुदर्शन पार्क क्षेत्र में एक सब पुलिस स्टेशन खोलने का है और यदि हां तो कब तक ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन): (क) जी नहीं श्रीमान् ।

(ख) वर्ष 1973

	सूचित किये गये मामले	गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्ति
हत्या	1	1
चोरी	6	शून्य

(ग) जी नहीं श्रीमान् । यह क्षेत्र पहले ही वर्तमान थाना मोती नगर के अधीन है ।

दिल्ली में 1973–74 के दौरान हत्या की घटनाएं

1744 **श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :**
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति बहुत खराब है और हत्या चोरी तथा डकैतियां आदि की घटनायें आम तौर पर होती रहती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां तो दिल्ली में वर्ष 1973-74 में हत्या की कितनी घटनायें हुई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में ऊर्ध्व मंत्री श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन :

(क) जी नहीं श्रीमान् ।

(ख) 1973–में हत्या के 152 मामले सूचित किए गए थे । और 30 जून 1974 तक 90 मामले सूचित किये गये हैं ।

Indo-Bangladesh talks for setting up Atomic Research Reactor in Bangladesh

1745. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI BANAMALI BASU:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Indo-Bangladesh talks were held recently and assistance to set up a one megawatt Atomic Research Reactor was sought by Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the outcome of talks and the decisions taken in pursuance thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As a result of the Indo-Bangladesh talks held recently, India will provide assistance to Bangladesh in the designing of a one megawatt research reactor. Details of co-operation in this regard are being worked out under the existing bilateral agreement for collaboration in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Discussion between Chief Minister of Bihar and the Home Minister about Bihar situation

1746. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Minister of Bihar had a meeting with him in the middle of June, 1974 and discussed the situation created by the agitation of Shri Jayprakash Narayan; and

(b) if so, the gist of the discussion and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) There has been exchange of views between the Union Home Minister and the Chief Minister of Bihar. The latter has kept the Home Minister informed of the developments in the State and the steps being taken by the State Government to deal with them.

Non-cooperation from distributors in respect of giving the latest films for exhibition on T Vs

1747 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Distributors have not been cooperating with Government in giving the latest films for exhibition on T.Vs ,

(b) whether Government have devised any alternative scheme to meet the situation; and

(c) if so, the main features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Some of the Distributors are, however, averse to releasing some films for screening on TV on the ground that they may suffer a loss in the commercial market.

(b) and (c). Efforts are being made to persuade both the Producers and Distributors to spare some of their better and more recent films for exhibition on TV. Films produced by

the Children's Film Society and films financed by the Film Finance Corporation are also being shown on TV. It is also proposed to establish four TV Film Production Centres in the country to produce films including short films for exhibition on TV.

Setting up of a studio in Bombay by I.S.R.O. for production of programme for the Satellite

1748. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation has set up a studio in Bombay for production of innovative programme for the Satellite Instructional T.V. experiment; and

(b) if so, when this is going into operation?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). The studio is scheduled to become operational by about August 15, 1974.

Report of Kosi Technical Advisory Committee

1749 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7782 on the 23rd April, 1974 regarding silting problem in Kosi Barrage and state:

(a) what action the Government of Bihar have since taken on the report of the Kosi Technical Advisory Committee regarding measures near the Chatra gorge, a high Dam in the upper reaches of river Kosi, check Dams in the Tamur and Arun tributaries of the Kosi;

(b) whether the Government of Bihar have referred to the Kosi Technical Advisory Committee headed by Kunwar Sen some suggestions of a Member of Parliament for artificially shifting the western Kosi canal after entry into India further North to enable it to pass via north of Kamala weir at Jainagar and change this weir into a Dam;

(c) if so, the reaction of Committee thereon; and

(d) whether with a view to do away forever with the problem of silting in eastern and western Kosi canals generating power and to ensure fool proof flood control a Multipurpose Dam above Chaira is proposed?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT). (a) The Government of Bihar have reported that the long term measures recommended by the Kosi Technical Committee are under their consideration. The recommendation of the Committee regarding check dams in the Tamur and Arun tributaries has been referred by them for examination to the Kosi Board of Consultants

(b) and (c). Field investigations in regard to the proposal for shifting Western Kosi Canal further North of Kamala weir are being made by the Government of Bihar The report on these investigations will be referred by them to the Kosi Board of Consultants.

(d) The proposal is under consideration and is dependent on the concurrence of His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the availability of resources.

Indo-Nepal Agreement for extending embankment on both sides of river Kamala in Bihar

1750. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Ques-

tion No. 7876 on the 23rd April, 1974 regarding Indo Nepal agreement for extending embankments on both sides of River Kamala in Bihar and state:

(a) whether the scheme of extending Kamala embankments beyond Jai Nagar upto Mirchaiya in Nepal territory has since been finalised by the Government of Bihar;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and time-schedule for its execution; and

(c) when was the agreement for extending the embankments upto Mirchiya arived at with the Government of Nepal and what has been the cause of delay since then?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) His Majesty's Government of Nepal had agreed with the proposal for the extension of Kamala embankments beyond Jainagar upto Mirchaiya in Nepal territory in 1966. The detailed designs and estimate of the project are to be prepared by the State Government of Bihar taking into account the data of survey conducted by H.M.G. Nepal. The State Government of Bihar have reported that the H.M.G. Nepal had agreed to supply the requisite data at a meeting held between the officers of the two Governments in May, 1974 but this data has not been received so far.

Setting up of New Power Plants with assistance of R.E.C. in first two years of Fifth Plan

1751. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has drawn up its programme for assistance for the first two years of the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the regions where new power plants with the assistance of Rural Electrification Corporation will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. has drawn up a programme for assistance for the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan *i.e.* 1974-75. Assistance to the extent of Rs 52 crores is proposed to be sanctioned to the various State Electricity Boards In addition a sum of Rs 23 crores will be sanctioned under the Minimum Needs Programme. No programme has been drawn for 1975-76 so far

(b) The Corporation have decided in principle to finance small power generation projects for power supply in remote and isolated rural areas. However no specific proposals in this regard have so far been received from any State Electricity Boards.

Working of Power Generating Unit in West Bengal

1752. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost all power generating units in West Bengal are operating below 50 per cent of their rated capacity.

(b) whether all of these plants are suffering because of the poor quality of machinery supplied by the collaborating countries and no replacement has been done;

(c) whether by adequate modernisation replacement programme, the present units would be able to fully meet the needs of the State which has industrial concentration; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) There are 8760 hours in a year and a kw of installed capacity could theoretically generate 8760 kwh of energy in a year. However, time is required for routine overhaul and maintenance, and some forced outages also occur, all of which reduce the capacity to generate energy. Recently, the Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power has decided that a generation of 600 kwh/kw is attainable. On this basis, only the Durgapur Projects Ltd. is generating just below 50 per cent of capacity. Further, generation at Santaldih has yet to stabilize.

(b) to (d). Except for the MAN units in Durgapur (Damodar Valley Corporation) no complaints regarding low generation due to the quality of machinery have been received A concerted effort is, however, being made to improve the maintenance of all units, and to rehabilitate worn out and defective parts, so as to increase the reliability and availability of the stations. The Durgapur Projects Ltd. had suffered a fire accident and necessary parts etc. have been imported or are being imported to rectify the damage. The proper functioning of the existing stations would help to reduce the shortage of power in the State. The stablization of generation at Santaldih and the commissioning of new units would further help to meet the power needs of West Bengal. During the Fifth Plan, it is not expected that there would be any energy shortage in West Bengal after completion of the programmes.

Telecasting of T.V. programmes by the Satellite to be launched by U.S. Government

1753. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the American Government will launch a Satellite in 1975, which will help telecasting T.V. Programmes all over the country;

(b) whether India proposes to take advantage of the facility offered by the satellite; and

(c) whether plans have been finalised to equip the All India Radio Stations adequately to avail of the benefits of the above facility?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of U.S.A. has already launched an A.T.S.—F. Satellite on 30th May, 1974. This Satellite will be positioned within view of India from mid 1975 for about a year for telecasting programmes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All India Radio is going ahead with the production and stock-piling of programmes for feeding the Satellite. Direct reception of programmes from the Satellite will be available on specially augmented TV receivers to be installed by ISRO in about 2,400 villages in six Cluster areas of the country in Andhra Pradesh, Karnatak, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan.

Suggestion made by Chairman of All India Power Engineers Federation to avert Power Crisis

1754 SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government are aware of the suggestion made by the Chairman of All India Power Engineers' Federation to avert the power crisis; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The Chairman of the All India Power Engineers' Federation

has given a number of suggestions regarding restructuring of the Electricity Supply Industry at the State, Regional and Central levels operation of regional grids and management of Centrally sponsored projects. These are being duly taken into consideration in finalising the proposals for restructuring of the industry.

Re-structuring of T.V. Centre

1755. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the A.I.R. and T.V. Centre Employees' Associations have demanded for an enquiry and a Commission to go into the problems of re-structuring the T.V. Centre; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). In the context of Shri J. N. Gaur's death, some representations have been received from the Associations regarding an enquiry into the service conditions of the Delhi T.V. Centre The police report on Shri Gaur's death has been received recently, and the police investigation has established that Shri Gaur's death was caused by suicide.

Sons of the Soil Theory

1756. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Industries Minister has suggested a national policy on the issue of "Sons of Soil" which has been eroding the national integration; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The Central Government has not received any formal suggestion in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Expenditure incurred in Security of Ministers

1758. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Government on the security arrangements for each Central Government Minister including the Prime Minister during the period 1st January, 1974 to 30th June, 1974;

(b) whether the expenditure on security has increased as compared to the Fourth Lok Sabha on these Ministers; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to curtail the expenditure as a measure of economy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Statement attached.

(b) Yes, Sir. The increase in expenditure is largely due to revision of pay and emoluments of personnel.

(c) The need for emonomy is always kept in view which reviewing such arrangements from time to time.

Statement

	Expenditure
	Rs.
Prime Minister	6,58,070·00
Shri Y.B. Chavan	65,512 80
Shri Jagjivan Ram	31,408·70
Shri U. S. Dikshit	79,518·90
Shri H. R. Gokhale	32,139·40
Shri K. D. Malaviya	9,534·00
Shri L. N. Mishra	18,014·60
Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy	19,761·30
Dr. Karan Singh	38,773 ,80
Shri I. K. Gujaral	19,761·30
Shri R.N. Mirdha	27,781 30
Shri K.C. Pant	27,320·20
Shri S. Nurul Hassan	42,070·20
Shri F.H. Mohsin	24,153·90
Shri B.P. Mourya	9,559·00
Shri Dalbir Singh	9,012·00
Shri Arvind Netram Shri P.K. Mukherjee Shri Subodh chander Honsda Shri Kondaji Basappa Shri G. Venkatswamy Shri Z. Rahman Ansari Shri J. B. Patnaik	10,056·00 each
All other Ministers.	14,562·00 each

Price of Match Box

1759. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: be pleased to state:

(a) whether match boxes are selling at 15 paise per packet in Delhi;

(b) whether the actual price fixed for match boxes is 10 paise per box; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The retail price of matches per box (Ship brand) was 10 paise for the week ending 11-1-1974. 12 paise from 18-1-1974 to 17-5-74 and 15 paise from 24-5-1974 to 26-7-1974 (latest data available).

(b) There is no control on the price of match boxes.

(c) Does not arise.

Raid on Philips India Limited, Poona for illegal Manufacture of Casettes

1760 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Philips India Limited were manufacturing Casettes without obtaining proper licence;

(b) whether their factory premises in the Poona area have been raided and evidence in regard to illegal manufacturing of Casettes has been seized; and

(c) if so, what further legal and other action has been taken against the said foreign company?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Government's attention had been drawn to an advertisement issued by the Philips (India) regarding the manufacture of Casettes It was ascertained that this was merely a trial production in connection with the manufacture of Tape Recorders for which the Company has

a letter of intent. It is learnt from the Company that the regular manufacture of Cassettes was never taken up and even the trial production has been discontinued subsequently.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Manufacture and Sale of Tape recorders by foreign firms

1761. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the companies/firms which manufacture tape recorders;

(b) the share of the foreign companies in the total annual production and sales of tape recorders;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the foreign companies get parts of these recorders in knocked down condition and sell them at fantastic prices after putting them together; and

(d) whether in view of this Government would direct these companies/firms to reduce their selling prices drastically?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) The names of companies who have gone into production for manufacture of Tape Recorders are shown in Statement attached. There is no foreign equity in any of these companies.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Statement

I. ORGANISED SECTOR

1. M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore.

II. SMALL SCALE SECTOR

2. M s.Ahuja Radios, New Delhi.
3. M/s. Supreme Electronics, Delhi.
4. M/s. Es-Kev Electronics, New Delhi.
5. M s. Televista Electornics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
6. M/s. Jain Radio Works, Delhi.
7. M s. Calcutta Gramophone Agency, Delhi.
8. M/s Priti Electronics (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
9. M/s. General Radio Corpn., New Delhi
10. M/s. Sumica Corpn., New Delhi.
11. M/s. General Electronics, New Delhi.
12. M/s. Pioneer Electronics Corpn., Agra.
13. M/s. Radio Corder Industries, Sonepat.
14. M/s. Weston Electronics, New Delhi.
15. M s. Singh Radio co. (I) Ltd. Delhi.
16. M s.Bhatty Electronics Corporation, Bombay.
17. M s. Conjap Electronics Industries, Madras.
18. M/s. Resa & Co., Madras.
19. M s. U.M.S. Radio Factory, Coimbatore.
20. M s. Atlas Radio & Electronic Industry Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
21. M s. Grawal Radio Co., Ludhiana.
22. M/s. Sharma Engg. Corpn. (P) Ltd., Chandigarh.
23. M/s. Mac Elcerronics (I), Ahmedabad.
24. M/s. Gems Electronics, Ahmedabad.
25. M/s. Mahindra Radio & Television Corpn., Meerut.

Rules regarding Grant of Licences to New Units for manufacture of T V. sets

1762 SHRI MADU LIMAYE Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state

(a) whether a policy decision was taken in 1970 not to licence any new units for manufacture of T V sets in view of more than adequate capacity in this industry,

(b) whether a technician from Andhra Pradesh was denied a licence on the ground of this policy decision,

(c) whether it is also a fact that subsequent to this rejection new units were in fact sanctioned and licensed in total disregard of this policy decision, and

(d) if so whether stern action would be taken against guilty officers and whether discriminatory rejection of the Andhra technicians' application will be reconsidered?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) No, Sir.

In fact, a decision was taken in 1970 to invite applications from prospective entrepreneurs for licensing units to manufacture T V Receivers both in the organised and in the small-scale sectors A large number of applications were received from various states and these were scrutinised by a Committee consisting of the representatives of the Department of Defence Supplies (which at that time used to deal with Electronics), the Directorate General of Technical Development and the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries It was also decided to earmark at least 50 per cent of the capacity to the small-scale sector

(b) In Andhra Pradesh, approval was accorded to a wholly public-sector undertaking—the Electronics Corporation of India Limited (20,000 nos per annum) and a State undertaking—Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation (5,000 sets per annum) In view of this capacity, it was considered that no further approvals need be given for more units at Hyderabad where a TV Station was not likely to come up in the near future

(c) A few more approvals were accorded in 1972 and 1973 to highly qualified technical entrepreneurs and State Industrial Development Corporations so as to ensure an equitable distribution of capacity throughout the country

(d) Does not arise

Alleged Assignment to CBI Official to organise Indira Brigade

1763 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a former employee/official of the Central Bureau of Investigation, New Delhi Shri Kaw has been assigned the work to organise the Indira Brigade,

(b) if so since when Shri Kaw has been assigned this work, and

(c) whether any financial assistance has been given to him for this special assignment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Fuel Efficiency Technique developed by National Productivity Council

1764. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Productivity Council which is rendering fuel efficiency consultative services to the industrial units has developed a fuel efficiency technique by which 10 to 15 per cent reduction in fuel cost is possible, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). National Productivity Council is rendering Fuel Efficiency Consultancy Services which helps industries in adopting well established technological principles whereby fuel consumption can be reduced It has, however, not developed any special Fuel Efficiency technique to reduce fuel costs by 10 to 15 per cent.

Use of Rice and Jute for manufacture of Newsprint

1765 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the noted paper technologist have favoured the use of non-conventional raw materials including rice and jute for manufacturing of paper pulp to solve the newsprint problems and submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto, and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to encourage such entrepreneurs who are willing to come forward?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). A proposal of this nature was made by a paper technologist in the meeting of the Development Council for Pulp and Paper. The matter is under examination of a technical Committee. Further action will be taken on receipt of the report of the Committee.

Applications for setting up of Industries in Backward Districts of Kerala

1766. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for setting up industries in the backward Districts of Kerala State;

(b) the names of such industries for which applications have been received along with the date of the receipt of such applications in each case; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUNBRAMANIAM): (a) 15 applications were received by the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals between November, 1973 and June 1974 for the establishment of new industrial undertakings in the backward Districts of Kerala.

(b) and (c) (Applications for setting up of Industries in Backward Districts of Kerala)

S No	Industry to which the application relates	Date of receipt	Action taken
1	Capacitors	12 11-73	Approved
2	Capacitors	12 11-73	Approved
3	Industrial Gases	1 1 74	Rejected
4	Calcium Carbide	21 2 74	Rejected
5	Paper	25 3 74	Approved
6	Cotton Yarn	15 4 74	Rejected
7	Steel Castings	5 4 74	Pending
8	Crystal sugar	21 5 74	Pending
9	Fibre Glass reinforced plastic products	23-5 74	Pending
10	Forgings and Springs	4 5 74	Pending
11 to 14	Cotton Yarn	13 6-74	Pending
15	Cotton Yarn	19 6 74	Pending

Target for Power Generation and Supply in Kerala and Tamil Nadu during Fourth Plan

1767 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) the target fixed for power generation and supply in Kerala and Tamil Nadu during the Fourth Plan,

(b) the progress made so far in these States;

(c) the reasons for shortfall, if any; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to cover the back log in these States during the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K C PANT): (a) During the Fourth Plan, the following schemes were targetted for completion in the States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala

TAMIL NADU

1	Basin Bridge thermal	1×30 MW
2	Kodayar Hydro	1×60+1×40 MW
3	Parambikulam Aliyar Hydro	1×60+2×35+1×25 MW
4	Ennore Thermal	2×55 + 2×110 MW
5	Ennore Thermal Extension	1×110 MW
6	Kundah Hydro Electric Stage IV	1×50+1×60 MW
7	Neyveli Thermal Extension	2×100 MW
8	Kalpakkam Atomic	1×235 MW
	Total :	1270 MW

KERALA

1	Kuttiadi Hydel	3×25 MW
2	Idikki Hydel	2×130 MW
	Total :	335 MW

(b) and (c). In Tamil Nadu, except the Ennore Thermal Station Extension (1×110 MW), Kundah Hydro State IV (1×50+1×60 MW) and Kalpakkam atomic power station (1×235 MW), all the Schemes have been commissioned during the Fourth Plan. In the case of the Ennore thermal Station besides late receipt of steel, there were also some initial delays due to modification in designs. This units is now expected to be commissioned in June 1975. In the case of Kundah Hydro Electric Project, the main cause of delay has been the procurement of equipment which is now being imported. The units are expected to be commissioned during 1976-77. The unit at Kalpakkam atomic power station is expected to be commissioned in June, 1977.

In Kerala, the Kuttiadi project has aready commissioned. However, there have been delays in the completion of the Idikki Project due to frequent labour troubles and shortage of cement. The first units is now expected to be commissioned in June, 1975 and the second unit in September, 1975.

(d) The following new schemes have been proposed for benefits during the Fifth Plan

TAMIL NADU

1. Suruliar Hydel . . . 1×35 MW
2. Tuticorin Thermal project . 1×200 MW

KERALA

1. Idikki Hydro Stage II . 3×130MW
2. Idamalayar Hydro . . 1×30MW

Every effort is being made to ensure timely completion of both continuing and new schemes scheduled to be completed during the Fifth Plan. Assistance is being provided to the States in procurement of essential materials such as steel, cement etc. Besides, it is proposed to set up a Monitoring Organisation so as to keep a constant watch on the progress of the various projects under construc-

tions, identify bottlenecks and take corrective measures in time. Steps are also being taken to ensure adequate quantity of coal and maximise generation from the existing thermal power stations in Tamil Nadu. Two generating units (2x50 MW) at Neyveli have been converted oil fixing with a view to increase their output due to shortage of lignite.

Priority to Public Sector Companies in Supplying Picture Tubes from Bharat Electronics Ltd.

1768. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give priority to public sector companies engaged in the manufacture of T.V. Sets in the matter of supplying picture tubes from Bharat Electronics Ltd; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI)): (a) and (b). Government do not make any distinction between the T.V. Receiver manufacturing units in the Public and Private Sectors in regard to the allocation of picture tubes from Bharat Electronics Ltd. A significant proportion of the capacity in the Private Sector is with the small scale units organised by technically-oriented entrepreneurs.

Dispersal of Electronics Industry

1769. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is concentration of electronic industry in some parts of the country like Maharashtra, Mysore and Delhi; and

(b) if so, steps being taken to disperse the industry to other regions?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). It is true that a significant proportion of the Electronics Industry is located in Maharashtra, Mysore and Delhi. However, even in these states, the concentration is mainly in the urban areas such as Bombay|Poona, Bangalore and Delhi In the case of Bangalore, the high contribution to the total electronics production in mainly due to the location thereof large public sector undertakings such as Bharat Electronics Ltd and Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. In order to disperse the industry more equitably, preference is now being given to the less developed states in according licences both in the organised and the small scale sectors

Foreign Exchange requirement for manufacturing T.V. Sets

1770 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount of foreign exchange is required to manufacture T.V. sets for which Government have issued licences; and

(b) if so, the number of licences issued so, far and the total amount of foreign exchange requirement for manufacturing T.V. sets?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Capital Goods requirement for manufacture of 2500 T V. Receivers per annum (which is the capacity normally provided for a small scale unit) is less than Rs. 2 lakhs; where the capacity is larger, the foreign exchange requirement increases and is of the order of Rs. 3 lakhs. In the current import policy, a licence for Rs. 60|- per set is issued

to a manufacturer of T.V. Receiver for import of components not available indigenously. In addition, about Rs. 120/- per picture tube is provided to Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore for the import of Glass Bulbs. Thus, in all, the direct import content of a T.V. Receiver is of the order of Rs. 180/-.

(b) The total number of licences issued so far is 10 with a capacity of 1,05,000 Nos. per annum in the organised sector and 67 in the small scale sector with a capacity of 2,16,800 Nos. per annum. The production of T.V. Receivers in 1973 was about 75,000 and hence foreign exchange of the order of Rs. 1.35 crores was made available for the purpose.

Encouragement to Village Industries in Ladakh

1771. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the steps proposed to encourage handicrafts and village industries and provide help for the manufacture of articles of daily need in Ladakh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): The entre State of J. & K. being industrially backward, is eligible for the Central outright Subsidy and the Transport Subsidy Schemes, and entrepreneurs can avail of these and other concessions offered by the State Government, as well.

A preliminary survey of Ladakh area indicates possibilities of establishing industries in wood, leather, food processing general engineering and automobile repairs. Further studies for encouraging handicraft and village industries through various organisations are in progress.

Committee on Development of Backward Areas

1772. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee has since been constituted to consider the development of backward areas of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has since submitted its report to Government;

(c) the main recommendations of the Committee; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Working Group appointed in the Ministry of Industrial Development for evolving strategy and programme for the development of industries in the Backward Areas is yet to submit its Report.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Communal Riots in the Country

1773. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of communal riots which took place in each of the States/Union Territories in the country during the period 1st January, 1974 to 30th June, 1974;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured in each riot;

(c) the estimated loss of property in each riot; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to check these riots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained.

(d) The measures taken include enlargement of the scope of section 153 of the IPC, for making conviction of offences under section 153 a disqualification for election purposes, for making rumour mongering and publication of alarming news and views an offence, for forging legal sanctions against organisations like Senas and taking steps for constituting special courts with summary powers for dealing with the offences arising out of communal disturbances Steps have also been taken for constitution of special intelligence units at the Central and State levels, making the District Magistrate and Supdt of Police personally responsible for prompt action to prevent or stop communaal disturbances, detailing special teams of investigators for investigating offences committed during the communal disturbances, constitution of Integration Committees at State, District and Thana levels.

दिल्ली नगर निगम के इंजीनियरिंग विभाग के अधिकारियों के घरों पर छापे मारा जाना

1774. **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के अधिकारियों ने मई 1974 के दूसरे पक्ष में दिल्ली नगर निगम के करोल बाग क्षेत्र में इंजीनियरिंग विभाग के कुछ अधिकारियों के घरों पर छापे मारे थे;

(ख) क्या इन छापों के परिणामस्वरूप भ्रष्टाचार के कुछ मामले प्रकाश में आये हैं, और

(ग) यदि हां तो इस सम्बन्ध में की गई जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

1453 LS—4.

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) :

जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) और (ग) इस मामले की अभी जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है और निष्कर्षों को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है ।

गण्डक परियोजना के लिए 1973—74 और 1974—75 में उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को ऋण और अनुदान देना

1775 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वित्तीय वर्ष 1973—74 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की राज्य सरकारों को गण्डक परियोजना के लिए कितना ऋण और अनुदान दिया था और इसके लिए वर्ष 1974—75 में कितना अनुदान और ऋण देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और यह किसी परियोजना या विकास शीर्ष से सम्बन्ध नहीं होती । बहरहाल भारत सरकार गंडक परियोजना की नेपाल को लाभ देने वाली स्कीमों के कार्यान्वियन के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान देती रही है । 1973—74 के दौरान बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारों को दिया गया सहायक अनुदान क्रमश. 100 लाख रुपये और 6.50 लाख रुपये था। 1974—75 के दौरान बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश को क्रमश. 100 लाख रुपये और 5.79 लाख रुपये सहायक अनुदान देने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Captive Power Plants for Steel Plants

1776. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have rejected the proposal for providing captive power plants for the steel plants and small generating sets for the coal washeries; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Proposals for captive power plants are considered on the merits of each case. No such proposals have been rejected in the case of steel plants or coal washeries.

(b) Does not arise.

Incident in Okhla Village, Delhi

1777. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a grave incidence in Okhla village, Delhi when some persons were stabbed and jhuggies burnt in a bid to eject squatters from a plot in dispute; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. On 2-6-1974, one Mohd. Nasin reported to the police that there were some jhuggies on a private land in Okhla. Four persons started levelling the land adjacent to these jhuggies and claimed that the land had been purchased by them. This was resisted by the jhuggi dwellers, which resulted in a fight. One thatched roof was set on fire causing a damage worth about Rs. 30/-. No burn injuries were sustained by anybody. Three persons suffered other injuries in the fight.

A case was registered the same day for attempt to murder and mischief by fire. Some persons were arrested also. Investigation of the case is nearing conclusion.

Liberal Central Assistance for Minimum Needs Programme

1778. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to allow central assistance to States on liberal terms for the schemes under the Minimum Needs Programme in the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). TThe principles and patterns which will govern the allocation of Central assistance during the Fifth Plan period for State Plans, including the Minimum Needs Programme, are under consideration of the Planning Commission Decision in the matter will be taken by the Natonal Development Council. The terms of Central assistance for the Minimum Needs Programme would therefore be known only thereafter.

Transfer of Abohar and Fazilka areas to Haryana

1779 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARSHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether necessary steps have been taken for the transfer of Abohar and Fazilka areas to Haryana, as envisaged in the Award of January, 1970.

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which these steps would be taken so as not to cause any inconvenience to the

people and State Governments concerned at the time of transfer of these areas before the expiry of five years i.e., by January, 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). According to the decision of the Central Government announced on the 29th January, 1970, the transfer of these areas to Haryana is to be effected simultaneously with the transfers to be decided upon on the recommendations of the Commission to be appointed to go into the other claims and counter-claims for readjustment of the existing inter-State boundaries of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. The various matters relating to the said announcement in regard *inter-alia* to Fazilka-Abohar areas, are under consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

J & K Postal Circle

1780 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of postal and engineering divisions, the telephone connections, the Post Offices, P.C Os' and C Os at the time of the creation of the J&K Postal Circle;

(b) the number in each of these categories in Himachal Pradesh;

(c) whether the demand for the creation of a separate Postal Circle is under the consideration of Government and is justified on the basis of work load; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The information is given below:-

(1) Postal Divisions. . .	2
(2) Engineering Divisions .	2
(3) Telephone Connections .	3376
(4) Post Offices . . .	887
(5) P.C. Os. . . .	35
(6) C.Os.	76

(b) At present there are.—

(1) Postal Divisions . .	5
(2) Engineering Divisions .	2
(3) Telephone Connections .	4145
(4) Post offices . . .	1774
(5) P.C.Os. . . .	224
(6) C.Os	183

(c) and (d) There has been a demand for a separate P&T Circle for Hiamchal Pradesh. The proposal was considered and due to prevailing financial stringency it has been deferred for the present.

Infrastructure for Backward Areas

1781 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recommended the creation of infrastructure like the Railway lines, for the industrial development of any hilly or backward areas in the country to the Ministries/Departments concerned,

(b) if so, the brief outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, whether his Ministry would recommend the infrastructure for Himachal Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). A working Group has been set up in the Ministry of Industrial Development for

evolving suitable strategy and programmes for promoting industrial development of backward areas in the country including creation of necessory infra-structure in these areas.

(c) It is understood from Government of Himachal Pradesh that they have requested the Railway Ministry for extension of following railway lines to connect industrial complexes and mandis:

From Kalka to Parwanu

From Jagadhri to Paonta and Raj-ban.

From Nangal to Talwara Sansapur Terrace.

Export of Equipment by I.T.I.

1782 SHRI P. GANGADEB Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Telephone Industries have exported equipment during last three years,

(b) if so, the total value thereof,

(c) whether some orders are pending, and

(d) the total number and names of countries where goods are sent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 116.96 lakhs.

(c) Yes.

(d) 36. The names of the countries are given in the statement attached.

Statement

The names of the countries to which exports have been made by the ITI are given below:

Afghanistan, Arab Republic of Egypt, Australia, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ethopia, Ghana, Guinea, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Irak, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Nepal, Newzealand, Nigeria, Philippines, South Vietnam, Southern Yemen, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Sikkim, Somali Democratic Republic, Tanzania, Thailand, United Kingdom, USSR, Uganda & Zambia.

Setting up of new Telephone Exchanged in Delhi

1783 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether in order to meet the heavy rush of new telephone connections and the applications for the same pending for disposal since May 1971 in Delhi, Government would consider to set up new telephone exchanges in the near future and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. It has already been decided to set up a number of telephone exchanges in Delhi during the 5th Plan period to meet the growing demand of teletelephone connections.

(b) The number of lines expected to be installed in Delhi during 5th Plan year-wise are as follows —

1974-75	3,800 lines
1975-76	10,500 "
1976-77	11,500 "
1977-78	19,000
1978-79	31,500 "
Total	76,300 "

Firings by Armed Naga Rebels on a patrol party of B.S.F. near Misilimi

1785. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of armed Naga rebels opened fire on a patrol party of Border Security Force near Misilimi on 17th June, 1974;

(b) if so, the number of Border Security Force personnel injured or killed as a result hereof; and

(c) the action taken so far against such Naga rebels?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H.MOHSIN)): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Recruitment of Telephone Operators

1786. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether further recruitment of Telephone Operators have been totally stopped by the Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and since when the order has been imposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Diversion of earnings from sale of rock phosphate for financing State plans of Rajasthan

1787. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have permitted the Government of Rajasthan to divert earnings from the sale of rock phosphate for financing the State Plans;

(b) whether even after increase, the price of rock phosphate sold by Rajasthan Government is less than the price of the imported phosphate; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this and whether the State Government will be permitted to sell at par with the imported stuff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The earnings from the sale of rock phosphate form part of the total resources of the State which the State Government are free to utilise for financing the Plan and Non-Plan expenditure.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected.

Special financial assistance to border States for Development of Border Areas

1788. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government have given any special financial assistance to border States for the development of the areas which were subjected to destruction during the last three Pakistan aggressions on the western region of the country;

(b) the regions/towns chosen by the Central Government for the pur-

pose and whether Barmer and Jodhpur are included in the list and the allocation so far made for the development of these regions, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) to (c) The required information, if any, is being obtained from the concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House as and when received

Exemption of Entertainment Tax on shows screened at Rabindra Rangshala Delhi

1789 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the shows to be screened at Rabindra Rangshala, Delhi will be exempted from the entertainment tax, and

(b) if so, in what way the tax loss of the Delhi Administration is going to be compensated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) This is under consideration of the Delhi Administration

(b) Does not arise

Violation of Traffic Rules and Regulations in Delhi

1790 SHRI ARVIND M PATEL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether violation of traffic rules and regulations are on the increase in Delhi during recent months, and

(b) if so, whether any measures are contemplated to educate the people in regard to the observance of traffic rules and regulations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN) (a) The number of cases of violation of traffic rules and regulations registered in the first six months of 1974 showed only a marginal increase over the cases registered in the corresponding period of the preceding year

(b) The following measures have already been adopted to educate the people in regarding to the observance of traffic rules and regulations

(i) The road-users are exhorted to obey the traffic rules through announcements on public address equipments at important road intersections and by hand-bills, stickers and postors

(ii) Constant efforts are being made to impart road safety instructions to various categories of road-users with a view to minimising accidents and the number of traffic violations With this end in view, road safety instructions are imparted to school children through lectures and demonstrations

(iii) Road safety education is imparted by the traffic police to the children at Traffic Training Park situated at Irwin Road by the traffic police

(iv) Delhi Traffic Police has organised a 'School Road Safety Corps' in a large number of schools in which cadets have been trained in elementary traffic control and observance of various road safety rules Lectures are delivered by traffic officers to students, teachers, drivers of commercial and private vehicles and other road users to arouse road safety consciousness amongst them

Publishing of Telephone Directory

1791. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Government propose not to publish the Telephone Directory in the country every year in view of the severe shortage of printing paper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): Upto 1971, telephone directories of some units were being published on six-monthly basis. On account of shortage of printing paper a decision was taken in October, 1971 to publish all telephone directories once in a year only.

At present there is no proposal to modify the yearly periodicity of publication of telephone directories in the country.

Power crisis in U.P., Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh

1792. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether since the second week of May upto July, 1974 the power situation has worsened considerably in the States, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how far this has affected the production in these States?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). During the months of May, June and July 1974, the power supply position in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh has been comfortable and there have been no power cuts/restrictions in these two States. Even in the case of Uttar Pradesh there has been no worsening of the power situation.

Conversion of Srisailam Hydro-Electric project into Irrigation Project for utilisation of Krishna Waters in Andhra Pradesh

1793. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of the Ryaalaseema Development and Planning Board has requested Government to convert the Srisailam Hydro Electric Project into an irrigation project for utilization of the Krishna Waters for the development of the Rayalaseema region in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No such request has been received from the Conference of the Rayalaseema Development and Planning Board. However, similar requests have been received from various other parties, including one from legislators, Members of Parliament and Zilla Parishad Chairmen who wet the Minister, Irrigation and Power at Hyderabad on 1-7-1974.

(b) Action in the matter would have to be taken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh keeping in view the award of the Krishna Tribunal, the existing developments, the water availability and the needs of different regions in the State.

Issue of Letter of Intent to APIDC for setting up undertaking

1794. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued a letter of intent to the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Coporation Limited for the establishment of a new undertaking; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Eight letters of intent have been issued to the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation during the period November, 73—June, 1974 for the establishment of new Undertakings. The particulars of these letters of intent are given in the attached statement.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Undertaking	Location	Item of Manufacture & Capacity
1	M/s. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Fateh Maidan Road, Hyderabad 4.	Andhra Pradesh	Finished Teather from Hides-2 lakh nos. p.a.
2	DO	Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh)	Paper Grade Pulp and Writing and Printing Paper 35,000 tonnes p.a.
3	DO	(Andhra Pradesh)	1. Cold Rolled Strips 2. Box Strappings—12,000 tonnes p.a.
4	DO	Kothagudam (Andhra Pradesh)	1. Oxygen (Gas & Liquid) 1.45 million M3 2. Acetylene—0·40 Mill. M3.
5	DO	(Andhra Pradesh)	Calcium Carbide 33,000 tonnes p.a.
6	DO	Warangal District (Andhra Pradesh)	Rayon Grade Pulp 26,250 tonnes.
7	DO	(Andhra Pradesh)	Power Transformers upto 132 KVA—1000 M.V.A.
8	DO	Rayalseema District (Andhra Pradesh)	GLS Lamps 7·5 million nos.

Levy on Manufacturers of white Printing Paper

1795. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed a levy on manufacturers producing white printing paper; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However the Industry has agreed to step up the production of white printing paper to a level of 2 lakh tonnes per annum and to make it available for the educational sector and the Government. To ensure that the proper production pattern is observed by the producers the Government have recently issued an order under the Essential Commodities Act

लोअर सलेक्शन ग्रेड पदों को बनाना

1796. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तीसरे वेतन आयोग ने रेलवे डाक सेवा (आर० एम० एस०) में लोअर सलेक्शन ग्रेड के बारे में कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन सिफारिशों के आधार पर महानिदेशक, डाक और तार, नई दिल्ली ने दिनांक 14 मार्च, 1974 के अपने आदेश द्वारा सभी पोस्टमास्टर जनरलों को निर्देश दिया है कि वे इन सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए लोअर सलेक्शन ग्रेड पद बनायें, और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के किन-किन सर्किलों में इन आदेशों को क्रियान्वित किया गया है और बाकी सर्किलों में इनके क्रियान्वयन में कितना समय लगेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में एक डाकतार सर्किल है । इसमें और कोई सर्किल नहीं है । रेल डाक सेवा के मातहत प्रशासनिक यूनिटें रेल डाक सेवा डिवीजन हैं अर्थात् 'एम० पी०', 'जे० बी०' और 'आई० डी०' । इन तीनों डिवीजनों में इन आदेशों का पूरा-पूरा कार्यान्वयन हो गया है ।

पाली जिले के गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों का खोलना

1797. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाली जिले के कौन-कौन से गांव हैं जहां चालू वर्ष में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र लगाने का प्रस्ताव है और ये सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र कब तक लगा दिये जायेंगे , और

(ख) क्या चालू वर्ष में नाडोल, रडावास और चडावल गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खुल जायेंगे और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) . (क) पाली जिले के तीन गांवों अर्थात् रोहट, जावल और किन्टालिया में पी० सी० ओ० सुविधायें मार्च, 1975 के अन्त तक दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है

(ख) जी नहीं । इन प्रस्तावों की पहले जांच की गई थी और ये अलाभकर पाये गये थे ।

Mobile Launcher Mounted on a Tipper Truck

1798. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mobile launcher mounted on a tipper truck has been developed for the two versions of RH-300 namely MK-1-S and MK-2-S; and

(b) if so, the various uses to which such a launcher will be put?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Being mobile, this launcher can be used for launching from different places and provides greater flexibility.

Defects in Tarapur Atomic Power Station

1799. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether significant fuel defects have occurred in Unit I of Tarapur Atomic Power Station due to serious damage of reactor scrams resulting from transmission line problems; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remedy the same and ensure that transmission line failures do not endanger our Atomic Power Reactors?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) It is suspected that some of the fuel bundles in Unit-I of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station have developed defects as a result of the load changes and trips caused by the transmission line problems faced last year. The extent of the defects can be ascertained only at the time of the next refuelling outage when the reactor of this Unit will be opened and its fuel bundles tested.

(b) It is proposed to replace the defective fuel bundles, if any, during the next refuelling outage. In the meanwhile the linear heat rate of the fuel bundles is being carefully controlled to prevent any further deterioration.

An *ad hoc* Committee consisting of the representatives of the Department of Atomic Energy, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Gujarat Electricity Board and Tata Power Company was constituted by the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission to study the causes of transmission line failures and to suggest suitable remedies. This Committee has recently submitted its recommendations. Suitable steps are being taken by the Department of Atomic Energy for ensuring implementation of these recommendations by all concerned agencies.

Freedom Fighters who supplied false Information

1800. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5616 on the 3rd April, 1974 and state:

(a) whether among the 129 cases is one name of Shri Pran Nath Chopra, General Secretary, Hindustan Freedom Fighters Association, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi; and

(b) whether the investigation against him has been completed and if so, with what result?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) His political sufferings have been examined by a Special Committee of the Delhi Administration. On receipt of the report from the Delhi Administration his provisional pension has been suspended. He has now been asked to Show-Cause why the pension should not be cancelled.

Freedom Fighters who supplied false Information

1801. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5616 on the 3rd April, 1974 and state:

(a) the number of cases where pension of persons, who secured Freedom Fighters pension as a result of having supplied false information, has been stopped; and

(b) the names and addresses of the Members of Parliament, Ex-Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies and Ex-Members of Legislative Assemblies and other authorities, on the authority of whose certificates such persons succeeded in getting their pensions and nature of action Government have decided to take against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN): (a) Pensions have been suspended/stopped in 175 cases.

(b) It is not possible to give the names and addresses in all these cases. However, if, on the completion of enquiry the pensions are found to be wrongly sanctioned, the same will be cancelled and further action regarding recovery etc taken depending on the merits of each case.

Handing over the Management of Badarpur Plant to DESU

1802. SARDAR MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DESU authorities have written to the Centre for handing over the management of the Badarpur plant to them; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has since been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) While agreeing to the construction of the Badarpur Thermal Power Project as a Central Project, the Delhi Municipal Corporation had stipulated under the DMC Act that operation and maintenance of the project should be handed over to them on completion.

(b) A decison in this regard has not so far been taken.

Deployment of B.S.F. and C.R.P.F. in Assam for maintaining Law and order

1803. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of battalions or companies and personnel of the Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Police Force deployed in the State of Assam for law and order duty in connection with the recent student agitation for food and against high prices;

(b) whether both the Vice-Chancellor and Registrar of Gauhati University have protested to Government against excesses by Border Security Force and Central Reserve Police Force during the Assam Bandh observed by the students on 25th June, 1974;

(c) whether they have alleged that Central Reserve Police personnel had entered the University Campus on 25th June, 1974 without taking any permission from the authorities concerned; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Five coys. of B.S.F. and 28 coys. of CRP were made available to the Government of Assam for maintenance of law and order.

(b) and (c) No such protest has been received by the Central Government

(d) Does not arise.

कमी वाली वस्तुओं का पकडा जाना

1804 **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इस्पात, डालडा, साबुन जैसी कमी की वस्तुएं हाल ही में दिल्ली तथा अन्य स्थानों पर पकडी गई थी ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में ,

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा जमाखोरों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है , और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० महलिन) : (क) और (ख). अनिवार्य वस्तुएं अधिनियम तथा भारत रक्षा नियमों के अधीन दिल्ली में 401 किलोग्राम डालडा (हाइड्रोजनेटड वनस्पति तेल), 1163 साबुन की टिकिया तथा 36 किलोग्राम धुलाई साबुन पकडा गया है । अनिवार्य वस्तुएं अधिनियम । भारत रक्षा नियमों के अधीन दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा जारी किए गये किसी आदेश के अधीन लोहा तथा इस्पात पर कोई लाइसेंस अथवा वितरण नियंत्रण नहीं है ।

जहां तक दिल्ली के बाहर के अन्य स्थानों का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है । फिर भी, दिल्ली के अलावा अन्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों समेत सब राज्य सरकारों को इस मामले में लिखा गया है ।

(ग) और (घ) उन व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध, जिनसे हाइड्रोजनेटेड वनस्पति तेल तथा साबुन पकडा गया था, अनिवार्य वस्तुएं अधिनियम, 1955 तथा भारत रक्षा नियम, 1971 के अधीन मामले दर्ज किये गये है । यह मामले विभिन्न न्यायालयों में लम्बित है ।

कोटा में टेलीफोन के बिल बनाना

1805. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कोटा, राजस्थान में डाक और तार विभाग द्वारा लगाई गई गणना करने की मशीन जो टेलीफोन कालों की संख्या बताती है, कुछ महीनों से खराब पडी है ,

(ख) क्या कुछ व्यापारियों के 30 रुपये की बजाए 300 रुपये के बिल बनाए गए है, और

(ग) इन व्यापारियों के मामलों का किस प्रकार निपटारा किया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) (क) प्रत्येक उपभोक्ता द्वारा की गई टेलीफोन कालें, एक अलग मीटर पर जो उसके टेलीफोन नम्बर से सबद्ध होता है, दर्ज हो जाती है । काटा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के उपभोक्ताओं के टेलीफोन मीटर सन्तोषजनक रूप से काम कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

कोटा राजस्थान में तापीय बिजली घर की स्थापना

1806 **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कोटा, राजस्थान में एक तापीय बिजली घर स्थापित किया जा रहा है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह काय किस तारीख को आरम्भ किया जाएगा ; और

(ग) इसे कब तक पूरा किए जाने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) . राजस्थान सरकार ने कोटा में 400 मैगावाट का ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है। यह परियोजना पांचवी योजना में शामिल नहीं है ।

Tracking facilities for Indian Satellite offered by France

1807. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI. Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state.

(a) whether France has agreed to provide tracking facilities for the first Indian Satellite to be launched from Soviet Cosmodrome; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreements?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Details are under discussion

Issue of Bogus Certificates to Students in Delhi

1808. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigation is being carried at by the Delhi Police to find out the source of bogus certificates being submitted by the students seeking admission to Delhi University Colleges certifying that they belonged to Scheduled Caste/Tribe; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Three criminal cases have been registered by the Delhi Police during the year 1974 on the complaint of having received admission to the colleges in Delhi on the strength of bogus scheduled caste certificates. The investigation conducted so far has revealed that out of 335 students suspected and investigated 17 did not belong to the scheduled castes.

Assistance to manufacturing Units Importing Technology for their Absorption

1809 SHRI N. E HORO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the steps being taken by Government to provide assistance in the field of advance technology to the manufacturing units importing technology, the CSIR laboratories and the consulting firms, to enable them to absorb foreign technology within a specific time?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): The Government of India have been encouraging various industrial firms importing technology into this country to absorb the technology and further improve upon it on their own before the end of the normally sanctioned periods of foreign collaborations. This is being done by promoting the establishment of research and development laboratories in the industries themselves and providing assistance for the import of equipment, raw materials etc for research and development purposes The firms importing technology are also being actively encouraged to tie up with the CSIR laboratories and consulting firms pursuing research activities in respective fields for which technology is being imported for purposes of assimilation and improvement of the imported technology.

Use of Atomic Energy for Development of Western Ghat

1810 SHRI D B. CHANDRA GOWDA Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated by Government for the development of Western Ghat region,

(b) if so, whether any meeting was recently held to explore the possibility of making use of atomic energy for the development of the region and

(c) if so, the decision arrived at in the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c) A Committee comprising the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Goa was constituted in December 1973 for working out an integrated Development Plan of the Western Ghats This Committee is chaired by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra The first meeting of the Committee was held at Bombay on 25th of July 1974 in which the various papers presented by the participating Governments relating to the approach to the integrated development of Western Ghats were broadly discussed No proposal regarding the use of atomic energy for the development of the region came up for discussion during that meeting

Proposal to levy a cess of Five Paisa on each Cinema Ticket

1811 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to levy a cess of five paise per admission ticket for cinemas,

(b) whether the Film Industry has also been taken into confidence; and

(c) if so, the views of the Film Industry in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) A proposal has been under consideration Government will be glad if mobilisation of resources for the development of cinema through a levy could be possible

(b) and (c) Due consideration has been given to the views of various sections of the film industry

Allocation of Funds for expansion of Industries and Mines in Fifth Plan

1813 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have sanctioned some amount in the industries and mining sectors in the Fifth Plan to expand the output of a variety of organic and inorganic chemicals to meet many pressing demands for eliminating imports and to create an export market wherever feasible and profitable and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) and (b) The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan Document which was placed on the Table of the House earlier envisaged the expansion of output of a variety of organic and inorganic chemicals to meet the internal as well as external demand for them The outlays during the Fifth Plan on the public sector plants in the chemicals sector and the targets of capacity and production in the last year of the Fifth Plan for important industries—1978-79 have been indicated in Annexures II and III appended to the Chapter on Industry and Minerals in the Draft Fifth Plan Document

Increase in retention Price of Cement

1814. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry have cleared the cement industry's case for an automatic increase in retention price whenever there is a rise in the cost of main inputs, as recommended by the Tariff Commission; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the recommendations and the decision of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b): The required information is contained in the Tariff Commission's Report, on the Cement Industry and Government's Resolution thereon, copies of which have already been laid on Table of the Lok Sabha on the 1st August, 1974

Electrification of Villages by R.E.C.

1815. HRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has approved a proposal to extend electricity to another 2,400 villages in different States; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). 36 schemes of the various State ENlectricity Boards involving loan assistance of Rs. 11.33 crores were sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. in May, 1974. These schemes envisage extension of electricity to 2391 villages and energisation of 16306 pump sets. The details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. Placed in Library. See No. LT-8138/74).

हिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों में केन्द्र के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार

1816. श्री मूल चन्द डागा क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या कुछ हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में स्थित कुछ केन्द्रीय कार्यालयों द्वारा हिन्दी में पत्र व्यवहार नहीं किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या है ?

(गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : ये अनुदेश दिए गए हैं कि हिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों में स्थित केन्द्रीय कार्यालय आपस में या भारत सरकार के विभागों और मंत्रालयों के साथ उत्तरोत्तर हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार करें। जहां तक हिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार का सम्बन्ध है, ये निदेश हैं कि यह हिन्दी में होना चाहिए। सम्बन्धित विभागों और मंत्रालयों द्वारा इन अनुदेशों के अनुपालन के लिए आग्रह किया जाता है और इस पर निगरानी रखी जाती है। जब कभी इसकी अवहेलना ध्यान में आती है, तो स्थिति में सुधार के लिए उपयुक्त उपाय सुझाए जाते है। ऐसे कार्यालयों का ब्यौरा देना सम्भव नहीं है, जहां इन अनुदेशों का पूरी तरह से अनुपालन नहीं किया जा रहा है।

राज्यों में सिंचाई परियोजनाओं से हुई हानि

1817 श्री मूल चन्द डागा क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1973-74 में सभी राज्यों की सिंचाई परियोजनाओं से 173 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है, और

(ग) चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना मे सिचाई परियोजनाओ पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई और उससे कितना लाभ अथवा कितनी हानि हुई ?

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत) (क) से (ग) सिचाई परियोजनाए कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से अभिकल्पित की जाती है और ऐसी परियोजनाओ की आर्थिक सदृढ़ता सामान्यतया लागत अनुपात पर किया जाता है। सामान्यतया प्रारभ की गई सभी सिचाई परियोजनाओ का लाभ लागत अनुपात अनुकूल ही रहा है। बहुतेरा राज्य सरकारो द्वारा ली जा रही कम जल दरे, परियोजनाओ के निर्माण और रख रखाव की बढ़ती हुई लागत तथा निर्मित शक्यता के उपयोग मे कमी के कारण सरकार को प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व मे व्यय के मुकाबले उत्तरोत्तर कमी आई है और इस सदर्भ मे सरकार का राजस्व मे हानि हुई है।

चतुर्थ योजना के दौरान राज्यो द्वारा सिचाई परियोजनाओं पर कुल लगभग 1186 करोड रुपये व्यय किए गए। 1971-72 के दौरान, जोकि उपलब्ध सूचना का आखिरी वर्ष है, लगभग 140 करोड रुपये की हानि का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

Supply of Water to Pazhassi Irrigation Project Area, Cannanore District, Kerala

1818 SHRI M K KRISHNAN
SHRI A K GOPALAN

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the drying up of all the house wells in the Pazhassi Irrigation Project area, Mattanur, Cannanore District, Kerala because of the underground tunnel resulting in acute water scarcity,

(b) if so, whether Government have made any arrangement to supply water to that area, and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to supply water there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The Government of Kerala have reported that the District Collector, Cannanore brought to their notice that some of the wells in the Mattannur area, which come in the Pazhassi Irrigation Project area, have gone dry and that there was acute scarcity of drinking water in the area The State Government have informed that, as a temporary measure, the supply of drinking water to the needy in the Mattannur area was therefore, arranged by the project authority through departmental lorries from 28-3-1974 The question is being further examined by the State Government in consultation with the State Chief Engineer

Sale of Newsprint by Nepa Mills

1819 DR LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Nepa Mills used to sell and are selling newsprint at very low price

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to this fact, and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c) The Nepa Mills sells the news-

print at a price of Rs. 1800/- per tonne. The reasonableness of the price is reviewed from time to time. The price was last revised in October ,1973, and the present price is under examination.

Employees engaged in implementation of Official Languages Act

1820. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the uniform work and duties as well as similar qualifications, there is great disparity in the service conditions and the pay scales of the employees in various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India engaged in the implementation of the Official Languages Act; and

(b) if so, whether Government would appoint a committee to examine the possibility to find ways and means to bring about uniformity in the pay scales and service conditions of such employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Posts in connection with Hindi work had been created by the various Ministries, Departments under their own authority at different times. Consequently sometimes they carried different scales of pay even when similar qualifications and duties were prescribed for them. The matter has been considered by the Third Pay Commission and they have recommended only a few standard scales of pay for these posts. Implementation of these recommendations will, therefore, considerably reduce the existing disparities in the pay-scales. In view of this position, the question of appointment of a committee for the purpose does not arise.

Telephone Directory of West Bengal Circle

1821. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Telephone Directory, West Bengal Circle, was last published and circulated amongst subscribers;

(b) the reasons for delay in subsequent publication; and

(c) when it is likely to be published?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The last Telephone Directory of West Bengal Circle corrected upto 30-4-1972 was published in August, 1972. The next publication was due in August 1973. Towards the end of 1972, it was decided that instead of a consolidated Directory for the entire West Bengal Circle, separate Directories would be published for each of the five Divisions.

In view of the acute shortage of printing paper and the power shedding in West Bengal restricting the working hours of printing presses there has been delay in the publication of the Divisional Directories. One of the directories has been printed and will be distributed next month. The others are likely to be published gradually.

Dumbar Hydel Project in Tripura

1822. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dumbar Hydel Project in Tripura has been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons for its non-completion; and

(c) how many years have elapsed since the time, when the project was first undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). Preliminary civil works on the Gumti Hydro Electric Project, which utilises the Dumbar falls for generation of power were commenced in February, 1968. Completion of the project has been delayed due to various reasons, notably, raids across the border during 1970-71, Bangla Desh crisis during 1971-72 and unprecedented floods in the river Gumti in 1973 which caused landslides in the power channel and flooding of the Power House site.

Siltation in Dams and Canals

1823. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3678 on the 19th March, 1974 regarding siltation threat to major reservoirs and to state:

(a) the names of the dams and canals that are facing the problem of siltation; and

(b) reasons why the siltation rate is so high in India and, the results of steps taken for desiltation?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Based on the observations reportted so far, the rate of siltation has been assessed as more than that assumed while planning the project, in the following reservoirs in operation:

(1) Hirakud (2) Maithon (3) Panchet Hill (4) Tungabhadra (5) Mayurakshi (6) Ghod (7) Kangsabati (8) Dantiwada (9) Matatilla and (10) Nizamsagar.

A serious siltation problem has been reported only in the Kosi eastern canal.

(b) The rate of siltation depends upon the quantum of sediment carried by rivers which is influenced by the characteristics of the catchment, rainfall, geological features, land use and watershed management. As such, siltation rates in various parts of this country cannot be compared with those in other countries.

Soil conservation measures carried out in the catchments of the Machkund, Panchet and Kundah reservoirs, where large areas have been covered under the centrally sponsored programme of soil conservation, have resulted in reduction in the sediment entering the reservoirs.

Loss due to non-utilisation of waters of Narmada River

1824. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has been suffering a loss of Rupees one million every day due to non-utilisation of the waters of Narmada river; and

(b) if so, the total loss suffered by the country so far as a result of non-utilisation of the water of this river?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). On account of inter-State dispute over the utilisation of Narmada waters, it has so far not been possible to develop irrigation and power potential in this river basin. The funds available for irrigation and power development have, however been utilised on developing this potential in other river basins. As such, while the development of this basin has suffered, it cannot be held that the country as a whole has suffered any significant loss.

Sale of T.V. sets by T.V. manufacturers through wrong publicity

1825. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the T.V. manufacturers in the country are trying to push through their sales through a wrong publicity that the multi-channel sets produced

by them can capture several T.V. stations when the ISRO T.V. Statellite is put into orbit; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken against them?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Meeting of Requirements of Nuclear Projects by Heavy Industries

1826. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how far the Indian Heavy Industry Units have been able to meet the requirements of the nuclear projects which are suffering due to stoppage of aid from Canada; and

(b) a brief outline of the steps to be taken by these industrial units to meet the requirements of the Atomic Energy Commission?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Except for certain raw-materials, proprietory items and components, which have to be imported from abroad, indigenous industry is now in a position to supply all nuclear and conventional equipment required for the construction of an atomic power station. Consequent on the restrictions imposed by Canada, it has become necessary to make alternative arrangements for items which were to be obtained from Canada. To meet this situation, industrial units, both in the public and private sectors, have undertaken special development work with the assistance of the Department of Atomic Energy for indigenous fabrication of these items, wherever possible. For items which cannot at present be so developed, alternative sources of supply are being located abroad.

Demonstration in Trinagar, Delhi against corruption of Police Authorities

1827. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 23rd June, 1974, a demonstration was led by a Member of Metropolitan Council in Trinagar, Delhi-35 against the corruption of Police authorities of the area; and

(b) if so, the background and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Such a demonstration was held against the alleged mis-behaviour of the local police and not against the corruption of police authorities.

(b) On 13-6-1974 one Ram Saran reported to police post Shanti Nagar that Satnam Singh had inflicted injury on him and that he apprehended danger from Satnam Singh. Both the persons were arrested for apprehension of breach of the peace and released on 14-6-1974 by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate on personal bond. Shri Ram Saran was referred for medical examination.

On 13-6-74 some relatives of Satnam Singh approached the local police for release. The police refused to do so and as a consequence a demonstration was arranged on 23-6-1974 by the relatives of Satnam Singh alleging misbehaviour by the police on 13-6-1974.

On the basis of medical opinion that the injury of Ram Saran was grievous and caused by a blunt object, a case under section 325 IPC was registered on 25-6-1974. Satnam Singh is

absconding and non-bailable warrant for his arrest has been issued. All efforts are being made to execute the warrant of arrest.

Subarnarekha Flood Control Project

1828. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Subarnarekha flood control project has been finalised;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when the project is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K C PANT):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The River Subarnarekha poses a problem of flood mundation in both West Bengal and Orissa The State Governments of these two States have reported that flood protection schemes are being prepared by them, taking into account the recommendations made in August 1973, of the Technical Committee of experts set up by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for evolving a comprehensive plan of flood control in the Subarnarekha basin

The State Governments have not indicated any time schedule for finalising the formulation of the scheme

Grant of pension to freedom fighters

1829 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the State-wise break-up of latest figures regarding freedom fighter pension (i) sanctioned and (ii) cases under consideration;

(b) the figures of (i) pensions sanctioned and (ii) cases under consideration in regard to INA personnel and Ex-RIN men, and

(c) the figures of the INA personnel, recruited from the civilians who received pension and cases under consideration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) As regards ex-INA personnel, 10272 have been sanctioned pension and 7601 applications are pending for consideration

The applications of ex-RIN personnel have been received and those found eligible have been sanctioned pension It is not possible to indicate the number of applications received, approved and pending consideration as no separate record is maintained

(c) 661 cases of Ex-INA Civilians have been approved for the grant of pension and 7,601 cases are under consideration.

Statement

State	Number of Freedom Fighters sanctioned pension.	Number of cases under consideration
Andaman & Nicobar	1	33
Andhra Pradesh .	3803	3294
Arunachal Pradesh .	—	—
Assam . . .	1960	6454
Bihar . . .	12444	7630
Chandigarh . .	59	27
Delhi . . .	1401	378
Goa . . .	290	724
Gujarat . . .	2334	793
Haryana . .	1109	386
Himachal Pradesh .	291	275

State	Number of Freedom Fighters sanctioned pension	Number of cases under consideration
Jammu & Kashmir .	300	716
Kerala . . .	1224	2518
Karnataka . .	4181	4570
Madhya Pradesh .	2454	829
Maharashtra . .	8196	5218
Manipur . .	2	106
Meghalaya . .	62	22
Mizoram . .	—	3
Nagaland . .	1	11
Orissa . . .	3149	1510
Pondicherry . .	170	179
Punjab . . .	3682	3332
Rajasthan . .	481	195
Tamil Nadu . .	2909	651
Tripura . . .	297	1220
Uttar Pradesh .	13229	4454
West Bengal . .	10523	8530
TOTAL :	74452	54067

(Excluding Ex-INA Personnel)

Number of prisoners arrested and detained under D.I.R.

1830. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) latest State-wise break-up of the figures of prisoners (i) arrested; and (ii) detained under D.I.R.;

(b) the number of prisoners released due to writ petitions; and

(c) the number of prisoners re-arrested after release?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indo-German Collaborations

1831. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL AND DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 344 Indo-German collaborations are presently working in India;

(b) if so, out of these how many have technical as well as financial participation;

(c) whether technical collaboration we had were not available in the country; and

(d) if available, the reasons for allowing the same?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The Honourable Member is presumably referring to the list of Indo-German Collaborations published by the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce in 1974. According to this list, out of the total foreign collaboration proposals approved over the period 1957 to 1973, there are 344 collaborations, other than those which have not materialised or ceased to exist. Out of 344 collaborations listed, 191 are shown as those in which production has commenced and 108 as involving financial participation.

(c) and (d). The foreign collaboration policy of the Government is highly selective and import of technology is permitted in these areas where technological gaps exist or where a proposal is predominently export oriented.

Regional Research Laboratory in Kerala

1832. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Regional Research Laboratory in Kerala under CSIR; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) have decided (i) to take over the Industrial Testing and Research Laboratory of the Kerala Government in Trivandrum: a spices technology unit and a ceramics technology unit will be located here (ii) to set up a Polytechnological Clinic in Trivandrum: and (iii) to set up a Complex of Units of some of the National Laboratories in Cochin.

(b) Does not arise.

Television Station in Kerala

1833. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Television Station in Kerala;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum recently regarding setting up of a Television Station in Trivandrum; and

(d) the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A representation to this effect was received some time ago.

(d) Owing to severe financial constraints it will not be possible, in the near future ,to set up a T.V. Station in Kerala.

Mineral Development Programmes shelved in view of difficult Economic Situation

1834. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed the State Governments to shelve all new programmes of mineral development and exploitation of natural resources in view of the present economic situation and the reaction of State Government thereto; and

(b) the main features of such programmes and schemes proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The main features of the Fifth Plan mineral development programmes proposed by the Government of Rajasthan are (i) Intensive prospecting and mineral surveys, (ii) Quarry improvement scheme, (iii) Loans to small scale mining lessees, (iv) Development of approach roads to mines and quarries, (v) Phosphate prospecting and (vi) Setting up of a new Mineral Development Corporation.

Shifting of SLV Project from Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre to other centres

1835. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the SLV project from the

Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre to some other centres; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotments from Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre in 1974-75

1836. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions made in the budget of the Indian Space Research Organisation for 1974-75 for different projects and programmes in the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre; and

(b) whether the provisions for projects in this Centre have been considerably slashed down as compared to the last few years and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The voted grant for different projects and programmes of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre during 1974-75 is Rs. 1187.67 lakhs consisting of Rs. 1045.00 lakhs by way of grants-in-aid for running expenses and Rs. 142.67 lakhs for capital expenditure.

(b) No, Sir.

Meghalaya Residential Permits Bill

1837. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Meghalaya Residential Permit Bill passed by the Meghalaya Assembly in its December, 1973 session is still awaiting the President's assent;

(b) whether the effect of the Bill will be to reduce all non-tribal Indians to the position of aliens in Meghalaya; and

(c) whether many non-tribal Indians who have settled down in Meghalaya over the years stand the risk of eviction if the Bill is allowed to become law?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The effect of the Bill and other allied matters are under consideration.

Take over of Flood Control by Central Government

1838. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have requested the Central Government to take over flood control in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the land affected on average annually as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A request had been received from the State Government of Assam to take over the responsibility of flood control in the Brahmaputra Valley. This has been agreed to in principle by the Government of India and a draft Bill for the constitution of the Brahmaputra Board under the Centre is under process of finalisation.

(c) On an average, the floods affect an area of 76 lakh hectare annually in the country as a whole.

News-item Captioned "Senator Wants Tarapur Equipment Taken Back"

1839 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in a local daily dated the 15th July, 1974 under the heading "Senator wants Tarapur equipment taken back";

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken to carry on the Tarapur Atomic Station in the event of withdrawal of equipment by U.S. Government?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been no violation of the guarantees or provisions of the Article referred to or of any other Article of the Agreement pertaining to the Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

(c) Does not arise.

Completion of Thermal and Hydel Power Stations in Fifth Plan

1840 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conceived a time-bound plan of completing and commissioning of thermal and hydel power stations during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement, showing State-wise and year-wise, the thermal and hydro capacities which are scheduled to be commissioned during the Fifth Plan, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-8139/74]. Arrangements for timely availability of essential inputs and adequate monitoring of the progress of the projects are being made for facilitating success of the time-bound plan.

Water Rates Charged from Farmers

1841. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists a wide variation in the water rates charged from farmers for identical crops over various States;

(b) whether low water rates have created a new class of 'water lords' in the rural areas; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to ensure that favoured treatment is given to small cultivators and the water lords are made to pay more than what they do presently and to introduce a system of rationality in the overall water charge system with inbuilt element of social justice?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Irrigation is a State subject and water rates, therefore, are determined by State legislation.

However, the water rates at present fixed by the State Governments are generally not adequate to meet the combined working expenses and interest charges. They have, therefore, been urged from time to time to fix water rates in an equitable way so as to meet the maintenance and operational charges and interest at the rate of at least 2 per cent.

Power Breakdown in Delhi in July 1974

1842. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report dated the 16th July, 1974 under the caption "'Load Shedding' excuse for other faults" which caused power breakdown in the Capital on the 9th July, 1974; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have intimated that the news report was not factually correct and that there was no trouble in the machines of the Indraprastha Power Station any time on 9-7-1974 nor was there any tripping of any unit on that day. The load shedding on the 9th July, 1974, for three hours from 0530 hours to 0830 hours had been carried out to avoid any overdrawal from the Bhakra System.

A suitable press statement giving the correct position was issued by DESU to the Press on 21-7-74 for publication as a news item.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters from Akola and Buldana Districts

1843. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of Freedom Fighters have been processed and pension granted/orders issued to the freedom fighters in Akola and Buldana Districts of Maharashtra from 1st May, 1974 onwards, up-to-date;

(b) the names of the Freedom Fighters who have been sanctioned pension in these Districts after first May, 1974; and

(c) how many cases in these Districts still remain to be processed and the likely time/period for clearing the pending cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). From the 1st May, 1974 40 cases of Akola and 20 cases of Buldana Districts have been examined. Pension has been sanctioned and orders issued in 25 cases of Akola and 11 cases of Buldana Districts. The names of the freedom fighters who have been sanctioned pension are given in the Statement.

(c) In all 60 cases from Akola and 23 cases from Buldana Districts are pending for want of documentary evidence/State Government's recommendation. These cases will be considered as soon as the information recommendation is received from the individual/State Government.

Statement-I

List of persons of district Akola who have been sanctioned pensions from 1st May, 1974 on ward up to date

S. No.	Name
1.	Shri Shioram Parashram Khadsan
2.	Shri Dandusa Ratansa Hanbir
3.	Shrimati Dhimabai wd/o P. Y. Khadse
4.	Shri Mohan Lal Dhimji Dara
5.	Smt. Vimlabai Narhar Patil
6.	Chintamani Dowji Raut
7.	Smt. Savitribai Mahadeo Sonkhusare
8.	Baliram Mukanda Dothe
9.	Shri Onkar Narayan Giri
10.	Shri Anapurnabai wd o Wiswadas Mahalle
11.	Shri Bhauroo Dalu'amji Deshmukh
12.	Smt. Gayabai wd/o Vithal

S. No.	Name
13.	Shri Pandhari Jairam Hatekar
14.	Shri Babuji
15.	Shri Awadhoot Amarsingh Mankar
16.	Shri Ruparao Laxmanrao Thorat
17.	Shri Jairam Lalgi Lokhande
18.	Shri Mahadeo Kisan Raut
19.	Shri Mahadeo
20.	Shri Waman Parashram Raut
21.	Shri Wamandrao Arjunji Patil
22.	Shri Bhimrao
23.	Smt. Shewantabai w/o Late Shrawan
24.	Shri Raghunath Narayan Godalwar
25.	Shri Naryan Mahadu Wanaskar.

List of persons of district Buldana (Maharashtra) who have been sanctioned pension from 1st May, 1974 onwards, uptodate.

S. No.	Name
1.	Shri Nathu Daliram Deshmukh
2.	Shri Tukaram Ganpat Kumkar
3.	Shri Nago Ramji Donsode
4.	Smt. Manjulabai Arjan Shyamji Sapkali
5.	Smt. Janabai Bhiku Bund
6.	Shri Laxmi @ Lekhu Bali Chand Jain
7.	Shri Govind Ram Ambeldar
8.	Shri Champalal Ganpat Newade
9.	Shrimati Kashibai Nandeo Ghotol
10.	Shri Trimbak Khushal Patil
11.	Anan Irao Marotiram Deshmukh.

Doing away with the System of Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Officers

1844. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to do away with terms, Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Officers;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be announced; and

(c) whether India is the only country where this British type system is still being followed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Government have decided in principle that the system of conferring gazetted status on officers of the Government of India should be abolished. However, it will take some more time to issue final orders since certain consequential details in this regard are yet to be finalised. Every effort is, however, being made to implement the decision quickly.

(c) It is understood that the system of conferring gazetted status is prevalent in countries like Ceylon and Burma which were formerly under the British rule.

Sanction of Thermal Power Project in Bihar

1845. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the reasons for not be pleased to state the reasons for not sanctioning a thermal power project near Muzaffarpur, Bihar in spite of earlier assurances on the floor of the House?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K C. PANT): The Bihar State Electricity Board had submitted a project report for the installation of two units of 110/120 MW at Muzaffarpur. The scheme had been cleared by the Technical Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects. However, it has not been possible to include the Scheme in the 5th Five Year Plan. The area in North Bihar can however be supplied with power from other sources in Bihar.

Report on Ferozabad and Varanasi Riots

1847. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3960 on the 22nd August, 1973 regarding Report on Ferozabad and Varanasi riots and state:

(a) the reasons for not laying the Report on the Table of the House so far though it has been received long ago; and

(b) the time by which the said report will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) The administrative enquiry was instituted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the reports were submitted to that Government It has not been the practice for the Central Government to lay such reports on the Table of the House.

भारत नेपाल सीमा पर तस्करी

1848 **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 800 किलोमीटर लम्बी भारत नेपाल सीमा पर अनेक प्रकार की तस्करी, डकैती और हत्याओं की घटनाएं होती हैं ;

(ख) क्या नेपाल सरकार का इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए सीमा सुरक्षा बल संगठन जैसा कोई "विशेष प्रशिक्षित बल" बनाने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत और नेपाल के सुरक्षा बलों में कोई समन्वय होगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् । भारत-नेपाल सीमा क्षेत्रों का भी ऐसे अपराधों में अंशदान है ।

(ख) सरकार के पास इस संबंध में कुछ प्रेस रिपोर्टों के अतिरिक्त ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ग) सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में अपराधों को रोकने के लिए दोनों देशों के पुलिस अधिकारियों के बीच आवश्यक सूचना के आदान-प्रदान के लिए पहले से प्रबन्ध विद्यमान है ।

सदर बाजार, दिल्ली में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में जन हानि

1849 **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली के सदर बाजार में गत साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में कितने व्यक्तियों को अपनी जान गंवानी पड़ी ,

(ख) लूटपाट और आगजनी के कारण अनुमानतः कितनी हानि हुई और

(ग) भविष्य में इस प्रकार के दंगों की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार दिल्ली मे सदर बाजार के पिछले साम्प्रदायिक दगे मे 11 व्यक्तियो की जानें गई थी। इन दगो मे अब तक लगाये गये अनमानो के अनुसार 12 00 450/- (बारह लाख, चार सौ पचास) रुपयो की सम्पत्ति की क्षति हुई है।

(ग) ऐसी घटनाओ को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए है —

() थाना सदर बाजार के क्षेत्र मे महत्वपूर्ण मोको पर सशस्त्र टुकडिया तैनात की गई हैं और रात दिन की गश्त बढा दी गई है।

(ii) एक पुलिस उप-अधीक्षक के चार्ज मे थाना कमला मार्केट मे सशस्त्र बल की एक सुसज्जित कम्पनी तैनात की गई है जो विशेष रूप मे दगो के कारण उत्पन्न किसी भी आपात स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए सदर बाजार, लाहोरी गेट, हौज काजी कमला मार्केट और जामामस्जिद मे दगाग्रस्त क्षेत्र क देखभाल करती है।

(iii) बदमाशो समाज-विरोधी तत्वो और साम्प्रदायिक विचार के व्यक्तियो के विरुद्ध दड प्रक्रिया सहिता और बम्बई पुलिस अधिनियम के अधीन कारगर निरोधात्मक कार्यवाही की गई है। इस क्षेत्र के आतताइयो को बाहर निकालने की कार्यवाहिया भी शुरू की गई है।

(iv) सदर बाजार लाहौरी गेट, कमला मार्केट हौज काजी जामामस्जिद, दरियागज और कालवाली थाना के क्षेत्रो म अग्नेस्त्रो के सभी लाइसेंस धारको का अपने शस्त्र पुलिस थानो मे जमा करने का निर्देश दिया गया है। इस निर्देश का अधिकतर पालन किया गया है। इन क्षेत्रो मे नये लाइसेंस जारी करना पूर्णत स्थगित कर दिया गया है।

(v) सभी दुकानो पर जो बोतल बद (एरेटिड वाटर) और पानी बेचती हैं, रात्रि के 11 बजे के बाद खुले रखने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है। इन स्थानो पर असामाजिक तत्वो की भीड को रोकने के लिए ऐसा किया गया है।

(vi) ईंटो और अन्य सामग्री, जैसे खाली बोतलो इत्यादि, जिन्हे छतो पर से शस्त्र के रूप मे प्रयोग किया जा सकता है के एकत्र करने के विरुद्ध निषेधात्मक आदेश जारी किया गया है।

(vii) दैनिक सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और दिल्ली खुफिया विभाग की विशेष शाखा के साथ निकट सम्पर्क रखा जा रहा है।

देश मे डाका, हत्या और चोरी की घटनाए

1850 **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** क्या गृह मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) मई 1973 से मई 1974 के दौरान देश मे डाका हत्या और चोरी की कितनी घटनाए हुई,

(ख) पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना मे ये अपराध किस अनुपात मे बढे अथवा घटे है, और

(ग) यदि इस अनुपात म वृद्धि हुई है तो इसके क्या कारण है और यदि नही, तो किन उपायो मे सुधार हुआ है?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन):

(क) और (ख):

एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) अपराध की घटनाओं में वृद्धि नागरीकरण, जनसंख्या मे वृद्धि निजी दुश्मनी बदलती सामाजिक परिस्थितियों जैसे विभिन्न कारणों से कही जा सकती है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	अपराध शीर्ष	वर्ष	दूसरी तिमाही	तीसरी तिमाही	चौथी तिमाही
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	हत्या . .	1972	4283	3940	3747
	प्रतिशतता मे	1973	4544	4380	4104
	भिन्नता		+6.1	+11.2	+9.5
2	डकैती . .	1972	2432	2412	2156
	प्रतिशतता मे	1973	2669	2515	2185
	भिन्नता		+9.7	+4.3	+1.4
3	चोरिया .	1972	77555	87265	90778
	प्रतिशतता मे	1973	87400	98535	105914
	भिन्नता		+12.7	+12.9	+16.7

1973 के अन्त तक के अपराध के आकडे उपलब्ध है और इसीलिए 1973 की तीन तिमाहियों के दौरान अपराध की स्थिति की तुलना 1972 के आकड़ो से की गई है।

Extending Telephone facilities to Adivasi areas in M.P.

1851. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for extending telephone facilities to villages particularly in Adivasi areas in Madhya Pradesh during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PORF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no specific provision for extension of telecomm. facilities to villages of Adivasi areas in M.P. during the 5th Five Year Plan. However, communication facilities will be extended to backward and Hilly areas under the liberalised policy of the department.

Apart from providing telcomm. facilities on the basis of financial viability, public call offices and combined offices can be opened subject to certain conditions in normal areas if the anticipated revenue is at least 25 per cent of the annual recurring expenditure In the case of backward and hilly areas, this percentage is 15 per cent and 10 per cent respectively

Scholarship to S.C. and S.T. Candidates in M.P.

1852. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates selected during 1973-74 for scholarships given by the Central Government in the State of Madhya Pradesh in Higher Secondary and Post Graduation; and

(b) the procedure for selecting such candidates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Scholarships are awarded by the State Governments. All Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribe applicants eligible under the Rules are awarded scholarships and the question of selection does not arise. Information in respect of the number of students awarded the Scholarships during 1973-74 has been called for from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Shifting of Industrial Units from M.P. after availing Benefits

1853. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the industrial units after availing the benefits extended to them in the backward areas, shifted to more profitable areas;

(b) if so, the names of such units along with their products and the names of the places to which these units subsequently shifted, particularly in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the steps that are being taken to check this trend?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b) Only on industrial unit in the country is reported to have shifted after availing of the capital subsidy. It is a small scale unit which shifted from Dewas to Ujjain.

(c) The scheme stipulates that "Without taking prior aproval of the Ministry of Industrial Development/State Government/Union Territory Adiministration/Financial Institutions concerned, no owner of an industrial unit after receiving a part or the whole

of the grant or subsidy will be allowed to change the location of the whole or any part of the industrial unit or effect any substantial contraction or disposal of a substantial part of its total fixed capital investment within a period of 5 years after its going into production."

Financial Assistance sought by Kerala for setting up a separate construction authority for Generation of Power

1854. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have asked for financial assistance to set up a separate construction authority for generation of power in the State; and

(b) if so, the maximum amount of grant Government propose to sanction for Kerala in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K C PANT): (a) and (b) No such request has been received from the Government of Kerala

Power Shortage in Korba Plant in M.P.

1855 SHR MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is power shortage in Korba Plant of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether a request to improve the Plant's power energy was made to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power by the State Government long before; and

(d) the steps taken by Government during the last six months and the steps that are proposed to be taken in the near future to deal with the actual requirements?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d). The Korba Thermal Power Station in Madhya Pradesh, with an installed capacity of 300 MW, operates in parallel with other power stations like Satpura and Amarkantak to supply power to the M.P grid There is presently no power shortage in M.P. Extension of the Korba Power Station by one unit of 120 MW is currently in hand and is expected to be completed by December, 1975. The M P Government have proposed a further extension by 2X110 MW of Korba which is under examination Installation of 1x200 MW set has also been sanctioned as a new scheme for the Fifth Plan and is likely to be ready by December, 1978. These steps would assist in meeting the growing power requirements to a substantial extent

Tapping of Indian Rivers for Hydel Power Potential

1856 SHR N K P SALVE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian rivers have been fully tapped for Hydel Power potential; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to undertake a survey of left-over rivers for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K C PANT): (a) No, Sir. As per the preliminary Hydro Electric Survey carried out during the 1955—60, the total hydro potential in the country has been estimated to be of the order of 41 million KW @60 per cent load factor and only about 13.6 per cent of that has been exploited so far.

(b) The work of field surveys of potential hydro sites is in hand with

the Central as well as the State Governments. This is being accelerated to the extent possible with the available resources.

Allocation of Funds for Power Projects undertaken by State Governments

1857. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to earmark funds for specific power projects undertaken by the State Governments instead of giving them block grants of loans; and

(b) whether any modalities have been evolved for allocating funds in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). While central assistance for State Plans including power projects is given in the form of block grants and loans, the provision included in the State plans for power projects to go into operation in the Fifth Plan period is earmarked within the State Annual Plans. Earmarking outlays for the particular projects are aimed at ensuring that the outlays allocated to the particular projects are not diverted to other projects or Sectors.

Dependence on Foreign Technology and know-how

1858. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported deliberations of the Central Council of C.S.I.R. Scientific Workers' Association which met at Jamshedpur on July 17, 1974, calling for a complete end to the country's dependence on foreign technology and know-how;

(b) if so, the facts of these deliberations; and

(c) Government's decision in the light thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The Annual Meeting of the CSIR Scientific Workers' Association was held at Jamshedpur on 6th and 7th July, 1974. The Government have not yet received the deliberations of the meeting from the said association

(c) Does not arise.

Execution of Bagmati River Project in Bihar

1860. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for abnormal delay in the execution of Bagmati River Project in Sitamarhi, Bihar; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government towards expediting its execution?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): The Bagmati Irrigation project originally envisaged the construction of a barrage at Dewapur. During the floods of 1969 the river Bagmati suddenly changed its course, as a result of which the entire concept of the project changed. The barrage site has now been shifted to near village Ramnagar about 12 Kms upstream of the old site and a revised project report has been prepared by the State Government and submitted to the Central Water and Power Commission.

The execution of the project would be expedited after the revised project report is cleared by the Technical Advisory Committee and requisite funds become available.

Issue of Licences to Coca Cola Export Corporation

1861. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether another licence of approximately Rs. 15 lakhs has been given to the Coca Cola Export Corporation recently, over and above their 4 per cent replenishment licence;

(b) if so, jurisdiction for the same: and

(c) whether any wholly Indian manufacturers of soft drinks have been refused licences for import of raw materials used as ingredients?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The relevant information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Activities of Multi-National Corporations

1862. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the report of the special U.N. Group, under the Chairmanship of Shri L. K. Jha, on activities of the multi-national corporations in developing countries;

(b) names of such corporations which are doing business in India either independently or as collaborators with the public or private sector; and

(c) safeguards proposed to be taken by Government to protect economic and political interests of the country from harmful and subversive activities of Multi-national Corporations, as revealed by the U.N. Groups' report?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Government are aware of the report of the Group of Eminent Persons appointed by the Secretary General, United Nations to study the role of the multi-national corporations and their impact on the process of development. The report is currently under consideration by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) meeting at Geneva.

(b) According to the lists compiled by the Department of Company Affairs, there were 217 Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies as on 31st March, 1971 and 533 branches of foreign companies operating in India as on 31st March, 1972. It is difficult to specify how many of these can be classified strictly as multi-national corporations in the absence of information about the extent of their activities outside India. Broadly speaking, however, everyone of these companies operating in India may be termed 'Multinational' in the sense that they operate in two or more countries.

(c) Consistent with the overall national interests, Government's policy with regard to private foreign investment, including investments in this country by multinational corporations is well defined and highly selective. The regulatory mechanism has been further strengthened by the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973. Under Sections 28 and 29 of that Act, branches of companies incorporated abroad as well as Indian companies having more than 40 per cent foreign holdings will need the approval of the Reserve Bank of India to act or accept appointments as agents or as technical or management advisers or to permit others to make use of their trade marks, for carrying on

their existing business activities of a trading, commercial or industrial nature and for establishment of new branches in India

Brain Drain from India

1863 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have studied the monetary effects of brain drain as revealed by the latest study report of the UN Conference on Trade and Development on "the reverse transfer of technology",

(b) whether in 1970 alone, the USA benefited by Rs 656 3 crore due to emigration to that country by 3,141 Indian doctors and scientists, and

(c) whether Government have any serious long-term plans for combating and halting this massive drain of talent and income from India?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) The Government have seen the press report and have called for the UNCTAD report for study

(c) The Government of India are aware of the problem of brain drain from India and are continuously considering means to check it by improving employment opportunities in India Some of the measures taken in this direction are given in the attached statement

Statement

(1) A monthly "Technical Manpower Bulletin" is published giving particulars of persons who are available for employment About 3,000 copies of the Bulletin are distributed free to the various employing organisations to facilitate utilisation of such persons

(2) Suitable candidates are recommended in response to requirements notified to the CSIR by employers and recruiting bodies.

(3) The CSIR also scrutinises advertisements appearing in important newspapers and makes recommendation of registrants with appropriate qualifications for consideration against these advertisements

(4) Research Fellowships are offered by the CSIR, UGC, ICMR, ICAR, etc

(5) Research Schemes in Universities and other institutions are financed by different agencies and thus generate employment

(6) The Scientists Pool Scheme operated by the CSIR provide temporary placement to scientists, technologists etc with high academic records

(7) The Scheme of supernumerary appointments is in operation for quick absorption of highly qualified scientists and technologists

(8) The Planning Commission made an allocation of Rs 45 85 crores for employment of educated unemployed during the year 1973-74 Besides a programme of 'Half-a-Million Jobs Programme for educated unemployed was started in 1973-74 with a central budget of Rs 100 crores This programme has generated employment for about 2 85 lakhs persons

(9) An amount of Rs 23 crores was earmarked by the Planning Commission for allocation to State Governments and Union Territories in 1973-74 for formulating special employment programmes for which the States will have to contribute another Rs 23 crores This programme has generated employment for over two lakhs persons plus 133 58 lakhs mandays

(10) In 1974-75 the Planning Commission has made an allocation of Rs 40 crores for employment promotion programmes.

Telephones lying dead in Delhi

1864. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether according to an English newspaper report on 19th July, 1974 hundreds of telephones in several areas in old Delhi had gone dead with the first monsoon showers causing great inconvenience to thousands of people,

(b) whether underground cables got damaged during road repairs, and

(c) if not the other reasons for defects in the telephones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) to (c) After the first heavy monsoon showers in the beginning of July, underground cables went faulty in several areas in Delhi putting out of order large number of telephones Cables repair work on an emergency basis was taken in hand immediately and affected telephones were put right

Telephone underground cables each of which serves hundreds of telephones subscribers have paper insulation Throughout the year different local authorities undertake road-digging operations in various parts of the city for purposes of widening of roads, laying of sewers, laying of electric cables etc The lead and steel covering over the telephone underground cables sometimes get punctured during these road digging operations However, the telephones continue to work as long as insulation of the conductors is not affected After the first heavy monsoon showers water enters through the holes made in the cables in road digging operations throuhgout the course of the year and this brings down the insulation and puts the telephones served by the cables out of order The faults in the cables have to be localised and the affected pieces of cables cut and replaced for restoring communication

Department is maintaining close liaison with the road digging agencies to see that during digging operations minimum damage is caused to the underground telephone cables As a long term measure, the Department has decided to pressurise the main important cables in Delhi and other large towns and some routes in Delhi have already been pressurised With pressurisation the leaks in the cables caused by digging operations will be detected much before the communication is affected

Bombay-Calcutta Trunk line

1865 SHRI S R DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) how many days and for how much duration each time the Bombay-Calcutta trunk demand call service remained faulty in the last six months,

(b) the reasons therefor,

(c) whether additions to the coaxial cable system will improve the efficiency, and

(d) if so when this will be carried out?

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH) (a)

The Bombay-Calcutta 'No-Delay' trunk serivce was inoperative for certain periods during January to June, 1974 as indicated below:—

Month	Bombay-Calcutta direction	Calcutta-Bombay direction
January, 1974 . .	On 56 occasions on 25 days for a total period of 240 hours	On 37 occasions on 23 days for a total period of 327 hours.
February, 1974 . .	On 44 occasions on 24 days for a total period of 139 hours	On 28 occasions on 23 days for a total period of 275 hours.
March, 1974 . .	On 39 occasions on 25 days for a total period of 132 hours.	On 34 occasions on 26 days for a total period of 149 hours.
April, 1974 . .	On 56 occasions on 27 days for a total period of 207 hours.	On 48 occasions on 25 days for a total period of 171 hours.
May, 1974 . .	On 60 occasions on 28 days for a total period of 175 hours	On 66 occasions on 30 days for a total period of 205 hours.
June, 1974 . .	On 82 occasions on 29 days for a total period of 224 hours.	On 57 occasions on 27 days for a total period of 186 hours.

(b) The no-delay trunk service has to be temporarily suspended whenever large block of circuits between Bombay and Calcutta, which are built up on Bombay-Delhi and Delhi-Calcutta coaxial cable systems, go out of order.

During periods of such temporary suspension of the 'no-delay' service, trunk calls are booked and handled in the normal manner over the available trunk circuits.

(c) and (d). The main trunk network of the country is being planned in such a manner that between any two important stations, trunk communications is available over two or more independent alternative transmission routes using stable media like coaxial or microwave systems These long term plans have been drawn up and are being executed gradually.

A coaxial cable system between Bombay and Nagpur has recently been commissioned, work on the microwave link between Nagpur and Calcutta is in progress and is expected to be completed in 1975-76. This will provide a stable alternative route for the Bombay-Calcutta through circuits. Another alternative route will become possible between Bombay and Calcutta via Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Cuttack when the work on the Vijayawada-Cuttack coaxial cable system, now in progress, gets completed in 1975 One more alternative route will become available between Calcutta and Bombay when the planned microwave coaxial systems between Calcutta-Delhi and Delhi-Bombay are commissioned

Bombay Telephone Service

1866 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Posts and Telegraphs has carried out a study recently and found that the efficiency of Bombay Telephone service has deteriorated,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to make it an efficient system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Observation Teams from the Posts and Telegraphs Directorate periodically

observe the functioning of important telephone systems in the country. Comparing the figures as obtained in March, 1974 to those obtained about one year back, it has been noticed that the failure rate of various types of calls in the Bombay Telephone system has shown an upward trend. Various contributory factors include expansion of the system, deficiencies in the crossbar exchanges, congestion, unsatisfactory performance of air conditioning plants, etc. Attempts are being made to overcome these and to improve the service Some of the steps being taken are outlined below:-

(i) The prescribed routines for testing and repair of equipment are being strictly enforced in all the exchanges

(ii) Upgradation work in three city crossbar exchanges is on hand to bring up the efficiency of these exchanges

(iii) All airconditioning plants are being specially checked for efficient performance.

(iv) Additional traffic relief equipment is being provided to relieve congestion.

(v) A scheme of reorganisation of the management set up is under consideration.

Project report from Orissa on the Upper Indravati Hydel and Irrigation Project

1897. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has submitted to the Government of India the project report of the Upper Indravati Hydel and Irrigation project;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and

(c) whether Government propose to include it in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The revised report of Upper Indravati Project has not so far been received in the Central Water and Power Commission.

(c) The Fifth Plan of Orissa is yet to be finalised Inclusion of the project in the Plan would, however, depend upon its techno-economic feasibility and availability of funds within the State Plan.

Weak Transmiter of Patna Radio Station

1868 SHRI R. P YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Patna Radio Station is very weak Station inasmuch as its programme is not audible all over Bihar;

(b) if so, the steps being proposed to improve upon the present state of its affairs, and

(c) whether Vivid Bharati Programme of Delhi cannot be relayed by Patna Radio Station as several of the interesting programmes of Delhi Vivid Bharati like I.D.P.L., *Hansi ka Khajana* are not heard at Patna while many people are interested in it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Patna Station provides primary coverage to a large area of Bihar. Together with transmitters at Bhagalpur and Ranchi, the primary mediumwave broadcast coverage of the State is about 85 per cent by area and 91 per cent by population.

(c) Vividh Bharati programmes broadcast from commercial service of Delhi are meant for Delhi area and

cannot be relayed by Patna. However, there is a proposal to introduce commercials on Patna-Ranchi Vividh Bharati service also very soon.

Working of Telephones in Patna

1869. SHRI B. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS TIONS

be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Telephone Operators in Patna are not attending to the public on 197, 198 and 199 properly; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to improve upon the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS, (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Patna telephone system, on an average, handles 2500 calls daily on '197' service, 700 calls on '198' and puts through 2300 calls *via* the '199' positions. No particular complaints have been received about operators not attending to the public on these Special Services During bust periods, there may, however, be occasions when subscribers get busy tone.

(b) The number of boards to handle these services is adequate for the present traffic. A constant watch is being kept on the working of these Special Services to ensure prompt answering by Operators.

Services in Post Offices in Bihar

1870 SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government are aware that the services in Post Offices in Bihar and especially in Rajendranagar Post Office, Patna-16 have deteriorated very much as letters are not delivered in time and generally delivered to wrong persons and very late;

(b) whether the said Post Office is proposed to be converted into a 24-hour Telegraph Office; and

(c) whether it is proposed to construct a building for the said Post Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir, there is no such complaint of unusual deterioration in the Postal services in Bihar or specially in Rajendra Nagar Post Office at Patna

(b) and (c). There is no such proposal at present.

पालामऊ (बिहार) में शराब कारखाने की स्थापना

1871 **श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पालामऊ जिले में महुआ के पेड़ बहुत अधिक हैं तथा वहां आदमी तथा पशु दोनों ही महुआ खाते हैं फिर भी वहां देशी शराब बनाने के लिए, जो किसी भी प्रकार की व्हिस्की से बढ़िया है, बहुत अधिक महुआ उपलब्ध है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार का वहां एक शराब कारखाना खोलने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) यह सच है कि पालामऊ जिले में महुआ के वृक्ष बहुतायत में पाये जाते हैं जहां उसके फूलों को आदमी और जानवर दोनों खाते हैं तथा महुआ के फूलों से देशी शराब तैयार की जाती है ।

(ख) वहां पर इस प्रकार का शराब बनाने का कारखाना लगाने का सरकार का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

Recommendations of the Committee on N.I.D.C. Limited

1872. SHRI D. K. PANDE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken final action on the recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings *vide* their 63rd report (IV Lok Sabha) and 23rd report (V Lok Sabha) relating to the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited;

(b) if so, the nature of the final action taken on each of the recommendations; and

(c) if not, the time to be taken for final action?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

The 23rd Report of Committee on Public Undertakings (Fifth Lok Sabha) on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 63rd Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., was presented to Lok Sabha on 1st September, 1972.

Out of the 36 recommendations made in the 63rd Report, 11 have been accepted by the Government. The Committee have stated that they do not desire to pursue 7 recommendations in view of Government's replies. The replies of Government were not accepted by the Committee in respect of the remaining 18 recommendations. These 18 recommendations were further examined in consultation with the NIDC and other authorities concerned and final replies have been sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat in respect of all these recommendations.

A statement showing the recommendations made by the Committee in their 63rd Report and the nature of final action taken on each of the recommendations is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

आदिवासी क्षेत्र का विकास

1873 **श्री धन शाह प्रधान** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में वर्तमान अर्थाभाव की स्थिति में सन्तुलन बनाए रखने के विचार से 1974–75 वर्ष के लिए कुछ अत्यावश्यक योजनाएं प्रारम्भ करने और शेष को छोड़ देने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां तो 1974–75 के बजट में आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए आवंटित राशि में से कितनी कटौती की जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) इसके परिणाम स्वरूप आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के वर्तमान औद्योगिक विकास पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जियाउरहमान अंसारी) : (क) वित्तीय साधनों पर इस समय पड़ रहे अत्यधिक दबाव के कारण सरकार योजना के आधारभूत (कोर) क्षेत्र एवं प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों के कार्यक्रमों का चलाते रहने का प्रयास कर रही है। इसलिए अपेक्षाकृत कुछ कम महत्वपूर्ण एवं जरूरी योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम अस्थगित करने पड़ेंगे। ठीक ठीक किस सीमा तक ऐसा करना पड़ेगा इसका अभी अंतिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) आधारभूत क्षेत्रों के लिए अतपेक्षित अतिरिक्त साधनों के ठीक ठीक परिमाण तथा अपेक्षाकृत अन्य कम महत्वपूर्ण और जरूरी योजनाओं। कार्यक्रमों के परिव्यय में की जाने वाली कटौतियों पर यदि कोई हुई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिए जाने के पश्चात् चालू वित्तीय वर्ष मे आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में चलाये जाने वाले औद्योगिक कार्यक्रमो को उपर्युक्त प्राथमिकता दी जायगी।

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में संचार संबंधी सुविधाए

1874 **श्री घन शाह प्रधान** क्या संचार मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1974–75 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रो मे दी जाने वाली सचार सम्बन्धी सुविधाओ की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं,

(ख) इस वर्ष के दौरान इस उद्देश्य के लिए कितनी राशि व्यय की जायेगी, और

(ग) 1974–75 की योजना में स्वीकृत कितनी सुविधाएं आदि धनाभाव के कारण छोड़ दी जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) (क) सिर्फ मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी इलाको के लिए ही वर्ष 1974–75 के लिए अलग से कोई डाक या दूरसंचार सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम तैयार नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) वर्ष 1974–75 के लिए आदिवासी इलाकों के निमित्त कोई अलग बजट की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

(ग) **डाक सेवाए**. मध्य प्रदेश के जिन आदिवासी लाकों को अत्यन्त पिछड़ा हुआ या पहाड़ी लाका घोषित कर दिया गया है उनमें जहां कही भी निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी होंगी वर्ष 1974–75 के दौरान डाकघर खोल दिए जाएंगे। नये डाकघरो आदि के खोलने के बारे में मौजूदा पाबन्दी अत्यन्त पिछड़े और पहाड़ी इलाकों पर लागू नही होती।

दूर-संचार सेवाए. चूकि आदिवासी इलाकों मे सचार सुविधा देने के लिए अलग बजट की व्यवस्था नही है इस लिए यह प्रश्न ही नही उठता।

Findings of the Commissioner for S C. & S T. about evicting from forest lands of Manikgarh in Maharashtra and atrocities on evicted kisans

1875 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes submitted his findings to Government regarding evictions from forest lands of Manikgarh in Maharashtrya and the atrocities on the evicted kisans; and

(b) if so the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL· (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b). The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes has sent a note on the eviction of families from Government forest land in Manikgarh area to the Chief Minister, Maharashtra Government, with his suggestions.

Land transfers in Dhulia District

1876. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government had deputed two special Tehsil-

dars to survey the land transfers in the case of Adivasi lands in Dhulia district of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether the findings of survey have been submitted to the Central Government; and

(c) what steps have been taken on the basis of these findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The survey is in progress.

Cooperation of contractors in Sharavati Project

1877. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contractors of the Sharavati Project are not cooperating with the Administration by not doing the work at the target time; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve the slow progress in the Sharavati Project?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No Sir. It is understood from Karnataka that there is no difficulty with the contractors.

(b) The installation of 3X89.1 MW (9th and 10th Units) has been somewhat delayed on account of some delays in delivery and installation of plant and equipment partly due to difficulties of transport of heavy and oversize packages and the need for special site-assembly work. The project authorities as well as the suppliers are working together to accelerate the work. The Central Water and Power Commission are watching the position closely and assisting where required.

Construction of Hidki Dam in Karnataka

1878. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the matter of the construction of Hidki Dam in Karnataka; and

(b) whether by development of the Hidki Dam and by providing the second generator at the right bank of the Bhadra Dam, the power position in Karnataka will be improved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Karnataka State Eelectricity Board have reported that Hidkal Dam is nearing completion. They have also intimated that, the two units of 14.2 M.W. with energy output of 120 million units proposed at Hidkal Dam and the second unit of 7.2 M.W. with additional energy output of 20 million units at the Bhadra Dam, will improve the power position in Karnataka. The State Government have, further stated that this would depend upon these two short term schemes being expedited and generating units imported.

Setting up of Thermal Plants in Karnataka

1879. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government of Karnataka to launch Thermal Plants in order to avert major power crisis in the State; and

(b) whether the State owned power corporation has been asked to prepare a feasibility study on the thermal plants in the State?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The Karnataka State

Electricity Board have proposed a thermal power station of 400 MW capacity at Mangalore and they have requested the Central Water and Power Commission to prepare a project report

Prevention of Wasteful use of Power by Rescheduling Entertainment Hours

1880 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the steps Government propose to take to prevent wasteful use of power by Cinema houses and entertainment dens and

(b) what assessment the Centre has made if the cinema houses all over the country reschedule their entertainment hours?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K C PANT) (a) In the States facing power shortages, appropriate power cuts and restrictions have been imposed on the consumption of electricity in commercial establishments including cinemas

(b) The rescheduling of entertainment hours of the cinema houses all over the country would not help in reducing energy consumption This may however help in enabling the peak loads to be met and in flattering the demand curves The State Electricity Boards take this into account in drawing up their schedules of rostering

विभागेतर कर्मचारी

1881 **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार उन विभागेतर कर्मचारियों को, जिन्होंने उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षा पास कर ली है, एक निर्धारित अवधि में विभागीय कर्मचारी मानने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना को अन्तिम रूप कब तक दिया जायेगा और उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) (क) जी नहीं । क्लर्क ग्रेड के विभागीय रिक्त कोटे में तरक्की के लिए विभागीय परीक्षा में विभागेतर एजेंटों को बैठने की इजाजत देने के बारे में एक सुझाव पर विचार किया गया था और विधिवत् जांच के पश्चात् इसे मंजूर नहीं किया गया ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में विद्युत, सिंचाई खाद्यान्न, इस्पात आदि के लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति

1882 **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में विद्युत, सिंचाई, खाद्यान्न उत्पादन इस्पात और अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं का लक्ष्य क्या-क्या रखा था और कितना कितना प्राप्त किया गया,

(ख) लक्ष्यों में कितने प्रतिशत कमी रही, और

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Employment of Minorities in India

1883. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the deliberations of the Seminar on Problems of Minority Community held in London very recently;

(b) if so, whether facts stated therein about employment of minorities here are correct; and

(c) if so, the reaction and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Government have seen reports of the seminar held on June 29, 1974 in London by the Indian Muslim Federation.

(b) and (c). Article 16 (1) of the Indian Constitution provides equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State. Under Article 16 (2) no citizen shall on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the State. Reservations in services under the Government have been provided for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes communities only under Article 16 (4) of the Constitution. There is no proposal for reservation for any minority community in service. It has, however, been the endeavour of Government to see that no prejudices work against any minority community and that proper opportunities are provided to them.

News-item captioned "Illicit Fire-arms trade thrives in Rampur"

1884. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published by a 'New Delhi Daily' in its issue dated the 17th June, 1974 under the caption "Illicit firearms trade thrives in Rampur";

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, as a result of drive to unearth illicit arms factories 5 such factories have been unearthed in Rampur since August, 1973. A huge quantity of parts, accessories and implements were recovered. 8 persons were arrested in this connection and they are being prosecuted under the Arms Act.

Transfer of Licensed Production Capacity from West Bengal to other States by Philips India Limited

1885. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government made repeated complaints to the Centre that Philips India Limited, a foreign-controlled company indulged in transfer of licensed production capacity from West Bengal to other States without fully utilising its licensed capacity in West Bengal and if so, the facts thereof;

(b) the action was taken against this Company on the basis of complaints made by the State Government;

(c) whether a Committee was constituted by the Central Government to go into various aspects of the Company's seven-year-plan; and

(d) if so, the findings and recommendations of the Committee thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). West Bengal Government had brought to the notice of Government certain allegations against Philips (India) Ltd., which, *inter alia* included alleged unauthorised shifting of licensed capacity from Calcutta. The matter was taken up with the company. After examining the reply received from the Coy. Government came to the conclusions that there was no unauthorised shifting of licensed capacity from Calcutta.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Committee had suggested that a total package programme may be discussed by the Government with the Company to ensure a faster growth rate in electronics towards which Philips India could make a significant contribution by filling up technological gaps in the field of professional equipment and components It was also suggested that the Company could provide valuable support to other industries through a steady supply of components and materials in the field of electronics and electrical lighting including direct support to the small scale industries through supply of kits and sub-assemblies. It was further considered possible to earn appreciable free foreign exchange through export earnings by the Company. In return the Committee suggested that the level of foreign equity in the Company may be lowered from 60 per cent to 51 per cent.

12.00 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वश्चन आवर खत्म हो गया है—उस के बाद जो मेरे बस की बात थी—मैंने कह दिया कि आप हाफ-ऐन-आवर डिस्कशन कर लें । जहां तक डिस्कशन के लिए ज्यादा टाइम चाहिए तो यह बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी करेगी । आप को मालूम है कि म इस से ज्यादा कुछ नही कर सकता, फिर भी आप रोज-रोज इस तरह से खड़े हो जाते हैं । आप इस के लिए बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी को लिखिए, वहां देखा जायगा रोजाना आप को यह बात समझानी पड़ती है या आप समझते हुए भी ऐसा करते हैं ।

श्री कं० एस० चावड़ा (पाटन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं डिस्कशन के लिए नोटिस दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वहां मीटिंग मे देखेंगे ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar): More serious incidents have taken place in your constituency but you do not speak about your constituency. I wish to bring these to the notice of the House

अध्यक्ष महोदय बारूपाल जी आज आप बड़ी स्प्रिट में है बैठ जाइये । जब यह मामला बिजनेसएडवाइजरी कमेटी मे आवेगा तब देखेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए इस पार्लियामेन्ट की एक कमेटी है, इस के अलावा शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर हैं — क्या इन दोनों को यह अधिकार नहीं दे सकते कि जब कभी इस प्रकार अत्याचार की घटनायें हों वे तत्काल वहा जा कर जांच कर के इस सदन को रिपोर्ट भेजे । जब तक कोई इण्डीपेण्डेन्ट मशीनरी नहीं होगी जांच करने के लिए तब तक यह चलने वाला नही है, राज्य सरकारो पर निर्भर रहने से काम चलने वाला नही है ।

12.06 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Please do not call for the Papers to be laid.

I have given you notice. I have got one submission to make.

MR. SPEAKER: That was settled. I am not allowing it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not want to go into the merits of the case. The officer already informed me that you do not want me to take up that issue . . .

All that I want to submit is this. I do not want this House to go into the merits of the case just now. I only want to make an appeal to you. On the 15th July I sought permission to allow me to move the privilege motion against the Deputy Commissioner of Police at Bombay who arrested me and others. You rightly asked for the explanation from the Maharashtra Government. I have been furnished with a copy of the note which has been given by the Maharashtra Government from A to Z. On the basis of the taperecorded evidence—I am prepared to play it before the Privileges Committee—I can say that the orders that are sought to be issued were only an after-thought; it was not publicity and in not a single paper it was declared that there was a prohibitory order in Bombay. That was not pasted at all in Bombay. In the note which was circulated by the Police Commissioner he has given a wrong version. I have with me the taperecorded conversation that I had with him. I and Shri George Fernandes had played that tape-recorded version before the rally of 50,000 people. So, the verbatim record that appeared in the paper circulated by Maharashtra Government completely belied what is contained in the tape-recorded version.

Therefore, I would make an appeal to you—I do not insist that it should immediately be referred to the Privileges Committee to please permit me to refer the matter—the evidence that I have—to the Privileges Committee. I shall give the taperecorded version and if it is found that I raised a wrong issue, I am prepared to resign from Parliament. I have got with me the taperecorded version. I only express my sentiments. I do not know why you are not prepared to allow me to refer the matter to the Privilege Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should you resign?

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने यह टेप सुना है टेप कैसे झूठ बोल सकता है?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Deputy Commissioner says that I and Shri Fernandes told him that we had to go to the railway workshop; the taperecorded version says that we told the Deputy Commisisoner that we were not interested in going to the railway workshop.

MR. SPEAKER: You can send a complaint. This thing has happened outside this House. You say you wanted to go there. How does it become a privilege when it has happened outside this House? You were not coming to Parliament House. And if somebody obstructs you, it is not a question of privilege Even by touching a Member of Parliament, if it becomes a privilege, I do not agree with you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No, Sir. I have not said that. You have misinterpreted. If I am arrested I shall never raise the privilege issue. Here, after the arrest, the Deputy Commissioner of Police sent a telegram. And if the Deputy Commissioner sends a telegram recording the wrong facts, then that is supposed to be a privilege. If I am arrested hundred times, I shall never come before the House. (*Interruptions*) I shall

never raise my arrest as a privilege issue. But, if the Deputy Commissioner of Police gives a wrong statement, it becomes a privilege issue. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Naik, what are you doing? Why don't you sit down?

SHRI B V. NAIK: Sir, I am raising a point of order. I shall sit down when you are standing.

MR. SPEAKER: You will please sit down. The privilege is involved only if you are coming to attend the meeting of the House and if somebody on the way obstructs you. So many other things happen with the Members, with the public and with everyone everywhere In that case, there are other remedies also available Everything that happens to an M.P. outside the House does not form the basis of a privilege How does it come within the definition?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE. This is an identical case as that of Shri Dhote. In the case of Shri Dhote, when a wrong statement was made by the police authorities you did accept Shri Limaye's contention and the matter was investigated and it was admitted that a mistake was committed.

SHRI P. K DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, it is a very serious matter. There has been a discrepancy in the report of the Maharashtra Government. In view of this discrepancy we cannot decide this issue in a dispassionate manner here The proper forum for this is the quasi judicial body, the Privilege Committee I respectfully submit that the Privilege Committee would be the proper forum to go into all aspects of this issue

SHRI H N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Sir, we have heard from the hon Member here that the Police Commissioner of Bombay has sent you a communication which is completely inaccurate I do not know anything about it. It is on record. This is already communicated to the rest of the country.

It appears that a communication from the Commissioner of police in regard to the arrest of a Member contains inaccuracies of an essential nature . .

MR. SPEAKER: He has not alleged arrest; he is alleging obstruction.

SHRI H N. MUKERJEE: He has alleged, as far as I can see; he can confirm or deny The Police Commissioner has sent you a communication which, he says, can be proved to be false by referring to direct evidence which he has got I do not know a thing about it This matter has gone on record

MR SPEAKER I shall get a copy of the transcript I want to see that also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Police Commissioner while arresting me said: you are under arrest I asked him what are the orders? Which is the section? He said: I cannot give any details, I said: I want to raise a legal issue; tell me under what section I have been arrested. They did not say that After that now they are putting an order which did not exist at all.

MR. SPEAKER: You better send the transcript to me; I want to see it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Whatever has fallen from your lips about privilege must not go in that form on record because what you have been pleased to say is that a Member is complaining about arrest or about touching or something of that kind That is not the issue. The issue is that a false communication has been sent. When you make a remark of that kind you belittle the issue which is sought to be raised . ..... (*Interruption*).

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैंने नोटिस दी है फिर भी आप मुझे नहीं सुन रहे हैं।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There is grave injustice done to Members of Parliament. They are not afraid of arrests.

MR. SPEAKER: The privileges of Members are clear to my mind.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Will you believe evidence tendered by the Member or will you believe the evidence tendered by the Police Commissioner? That is the point in dispute. Every time it comes up, the Police send some report and you are supposed to believe that. Here the Member himself says that he has specific evidence

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE He has said that they asked where Sarvashri Dandavate, Fernandes, etc. were going and he says that he was told that they were going to the workshop to talk to the workers The tape record actually gives the evidence. The Deputy Commissioner asks: where are you going and the reply. we are not going to the workshop but we are going to the railwaymen's colony; has not a citizen the right to go to the railway colony? The Deputy Commissioner says: A citizen has the right, but you are not allowed. My next question is: when you say that a citizen has the right but 'you are not allowed', do you consider me a human being and a citizen; when I am a Member of Parliament, I am a citizen of the country. All that has appeared in the tape record and I shall produce the tape in the Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: Where is the question of arrest in this statement?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have mentioned two points. The Deputy Commissioner said: if you are proceeding to the colony, you are under arrest: get into the van. These words also appear. When I went to the police station, I asked him: under what section and under what order have you arrested me? They refused to tell me. I said that I wanted to bring the matter before the court and try to put my case before the court. After that they were afraid; then they said that there was a prohibitory order. Then we asked them: When hundreds of us went to the same colony, how is it they were permitted to enter that colony if there was a prohibitory order?

MR. SPEAKER: After you give the transcript, I shall look into it.

श्री मधु लिमये: पहले आप मुझ को सुनिये मैंने नोटिस दी है। मैं अर्ज से खडा हो रहा हू ।: मैंने इस मामले मे प्रिविलेज की नोटिस दी है लेकिन जो मुख्य सवाल है उसको आप सुनना नही चाहते है।

MR SPEAKER: How could I ask you to speak when he was already speaking? You better ask your colleague. After all we have been following this practice. When such things come I refer them to the Government for information and when the information is received it is given in the bulletin of the House and now he says that . . .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE. I have said that in the notice.

MR. SPEAKER: You should have patience. After all you are hon. Members:

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम के अनुसार जब किसी सदस्य को गिरफ्तार किया जाता है तो उसको जानकारी देनी पडती है अगर आपकी बुलेटिन मे जो जानकारी आयी थी उसके आधार पर मैंने अपना प्रिविलेज का नोटिस दिया था। चूकि मैंने खुद अपने कानो से टेप सुना है इसलिए मुझे ऐसा लगा कि आपको जो जानकारी दी गई है जो कि बुलेटिन न० (2) मे आई है वह सरासर गलत है। इसी के आधार पर मैंने यह प्रश्न दिया था। हमारा कहना यह नहीं है कि हमको कोई रोके नही कोई गिरफ्तार न करे लेकिन सदन का यह विशेषाधिकार बनता है कि

सदन को सही जानकारी मिलनी चाहिए सदस्य की गिरफ्तारी के बारे में । आप यह सीधी सादी बात सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं और निर्णय करना चाहते हैं ।

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस का भी नहीं, और आप का भी नहीं आयेगा रेकार्ड पर ।

These words which started from Mr. Madhu Limaye and right back to this moment will not stand on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I have only drawn your attention to the fact that the intimation sent to you by the police is false.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए । मेरी बात सुन लीजिए । आप भेज दीजिए तो म देख लूंगा ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, Mr. Madhu Limaye had given to you a notice in writing before this Monsoon Session of the Lok Sabha started. How is it that you say the matter has been brought to you now? The whole point at issue is not that Members of Parliament are arrested but if they are arrested, punished or taken to jail an intimation is sent to you. The point is that intimation which has been sent to you is false. This matter is not brought to your notice just today, but sufficiently in advance by Mr. Madhu Limaye.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर आप पार्लियामेंट्री रखना चाह तो रखिए ।

श्री पीलू मोदी (गोधरा) : हां, रखना चाहिए, काफ़ी ** हाउस में होती है ।

MR. SPEAKER: When this matter was referred to the Government for information a reply came. That was put in the bulletin. After that it is today that I see that he is not satisfied. It is brought today and the reason as to why he is not satisfied is, he says, that he has tape-recorded it. I have asked him to show me the transcript.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am satisfied. This is what I said in my communication.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, how have you expunged the word **. Is that word unparliamentary?

इसका इस्तेमाल कई बार हुआ है । उस तरफ से नानसेंस का इस्तेमाल हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नानसेंस का तो हुआ है, लेकिन दूसरा जो है उस को भी रखना चाहते हैं ? क्या आप चाहते हैं कि इस शब्द को भी रखा जाय ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Our first Prime Minister used to say "fantastic nonsense" and it is being repeated by the present Prime Minister also. Why do you say** is unparliamentary? Both these words ** and ** cannot be on a par ** is never unparliamentary.

MR. SPEAKER: You will agree it is not in good taste.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: An identical expression was used in the House of Commons. About Mr. Churchill's speech, Mr. Attlee said, "Mr. Churchill's voice is meaningless noise". Its translation is** *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid. Shri Ganesh.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): On a point of order, Sir. You have said, it is no in good taste. It was a classi-

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

cal remark of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru not once but repeatedly—"fantastic nonsense". Our present Prime Minister also is saying, "As my father used to say, it is a fantastic nonsense". (*Interruptions*).

MR SPEAKER: This word is not to be used in Parliament.

12.27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of Notifications Nos. G.S.R. 355 (E) to 357 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India, dated the 1st August, 1974, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8132/74].

(2) A copy each of Notifications Nos. G.S.R. 346(E) to 353(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1974 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8133/74].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(1) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Tenth Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 777 in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1974.

(2) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 778 in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1974. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8134/74].

INDIAN TELEGRAM (SIXTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 571 in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1974, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8135/74].

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF GUJARAT ELECTRICITY BOARD FOR 1972-73 AND A STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Administration Report of the Gujarat Electricity Board, under sub-section (1) of section 75 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, read with clause (c) (iii) of the proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the president in relation to the State of Gujarat.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the above Report. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8136/74].

12.28 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES
ELEVENTH REPORT

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): I beg to present the Eleventh Report of the Committee of Privileges.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जीरो आवर के लिए स्पेशल स्पीकर रखिये। मेरी तो बस हो गई। रोज इसी तरह करते है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Can't you select any from the panel of Chairman?

MR. SPEAKER: There should be two Speakers, one for the zero hour and the other for other normal business. It is for the gentleman concerned to choose between the two and have the noose round his neck.

12.29 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

BIHAR GOVERNMENT ORDINANCE TO NATIONALISE ALL PRIVATE ELECTRICITY CONCERNS

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House and the Government particularly the Irrigation and Power Minister, to the fact that the Government of Bihar have come out with an ordinance to take over all the private electricity concerns, but that ordinance is still pending with the Central Government for President's assent. The result is that the private owners are taking no interest either in proper management or in development work. The State Government or the Electricity Board is not in a position to intervene. Bihar is chronically backward in power production and power consumption, particularly North Bihar. In such a situation, I do not know why the ordinance has not been assented to by the President. Very often there is power failure in Bihar and there is acute shortage of power. I request that the President's assent should be given immediately to this ordinance to end this suspense.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): What about my request to raise under rule 377 the presentation of the Second Finance Bill? I have sought your permission to do that.

MR. SPEAKER: There are some other items pending. He can raise it when that Bill is taken up.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, what action will be taken on my statement?

MR. SPEAKER: It will be sent to the Minister.

12.30 hrs.

UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD BILL—*contd.*

MR SPEAKER: We will resume further discussion on the University of Hyderabad Bill. Shri Mavalankar will continue his speech.

SHRI P G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, as I was saying yesterday, the University of Hyderabad would be coming up very soon. Although we need more universities in our country, we should guard against the proliferation of universities and colleges. Otherwise, there is the obvious danger that in the enthusiasm to have more academic institutions and universities you will have a large number of sub-standard educational institutions and they would be detrimental to the quality of education. Having said that, I do wish to state that this new University, which I understand will be the 96th University in our country, will make some interesting and significant strides in the direction of university education.

In our country today we have 95 universities and nine institutions of higher learning which are deemed to be universities under the University Grants Commission Act. These institutions all put together have been doing a good job, but the funds available to them are far too inadequate. While moving this Bill Prof. Nurul

Hasan mentioned that the provision of non-recurring expenditure for a period of ten years will be Rs. 11.60 crores and the recurring expenditure during the Fifth Plan will be about Rs. 3.04 crores. I do not think this is an adequate amount. Perhaps, it is true of the country at large All our universities are suffering from want of funds. You will be surprised to know that the annual budget of one university in the Commonwealth, namely, the University of Toronto in Canada, is larger than the entire budget of the University Grants Commission for the whole year. It is true that the developed countries have more funds at their disposal But even within the context of the limited funds, we have to ensure that they are not squandered away or utilized in efforts which are duplicate. We have to utilize the limited funds for improving the standards and for achieving the peaks of excellence in our universities, particularly in this new University

I do want to congratulate the Chairman of the University Grants Commission, Dr. George Jacob, and his colleagues who comprised the Working Group. I share the Minister's sentiments when he said that the Working Group have done a good job. Looking at the provisions of the entire Bill I am bound to say that the Working Group have given considerable thought to the needs and demands not only of the Universities in general but of the University of Hyderabad which is sought to be established, in particular.

I hope the Minister will give a clarification on one point. Yesterday he said in the course of his speech that this will be a unitary University. Later on, he went on to say that it will also have a number of campuses elsewhere in the State. I hope that the unitary character of the University will not be destroyed although it may set up departments of a special character to satisfy special needs in areas other than Hyderabad. But I suppose those departments will have to function within the overall jurisdiction of the University of Hyderabad.

I want to suggest further that this Bill has made a very good provision with regard to the appointment and function of the Vice-Chancellor. On pages 6, 13 and 14 of this Bill, these provisions are spelt out, and I am particularly happy to find that the new Bill on the University of Hyderabad mentions that the Vice Chancellor will be elected only once and that he is given a term of five years This is a very sensible provision because if you have Vice Chancellors for a shorter period and make them eligible for re-election depending on this or that group, I am afraid the Vice Chancellors will be unable to function as independently as they should and with the kind of integrity with which they are expected to function. Therefore, I hope that this particular measures will be copied in respect of other central Universities also and that we will make the Vice Chancellor's offices valid only for one term of five years and beyond five years he may not be there. If the period were three years, then it could be objected but five-year is a period when any man of outstanding abilities, character, integrity and imagination can deliver the goods, I am quite sure; and what is more important is that he will do it with independence of outlook, without any fear of strings or pulls or pressures or any 'politics' from within and outside the University Whatever institutional arrangement you may provide for, ultimately what counts is not the institutional pattern or the machinery that is provided but the quality of the top individuals, the Vice Chancellors, the Pro-Vice Chancellors, the Rectors, the various Deans of faculties, principals of colleges; it is the topmen who give a certain shape and direction and a sense of purpose. If they can act independently with a sense of purpose, with the assurance of security that they are not going to have any interference from any outside

agencies, that will augur well for the University.

I hope the hon. Minister will spell out in detail—he is a very distinguished professor—as to what exactly he means when he says that this new University of Hyderabad will be able to experiment the new programme of studies in terms of interdisciplinary subjects. This is a very valuable idea that social sciences, humanities and natural sciences need to be integrated in a meaningful way so that the teaching faculties and the students get something out of what is called the new approach or modern approach of inter-disciplinary studies among the various subjects like humanities, social sciences and natural sciences. I would like the Minister to throw more light on this new approach.

About the translation into Hindi, he has mentioned the word 'kulapati' for Vice Chancellor ....

MR. SPEAKER: I want to invite the attention of the members to the fact that some members come here only for the zero hour, do their work and go away, and they are not present in the House before or after that. During zero hour the House is full. Now this is a Bill on Education and there are good speeches like that of the hon. Member, but the House is practically empty. It is very painful to me. Some members just come for half an hour during the zero hour, do their job and go away.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I agree; Sir, that we need better and more education; then we will be better.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE (Sangli): You may appoint somebody from among them as the Speaker for the zero hour.

MR. SPEAKER: I am proposing that there should be a separate Speaker for the zero hour.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I was saying that the Education Minister had correctly suggested the word 'Kulapati' for Vice Chancellor and not 'Upakulapati'. I hope he would be able to see that the word 'Registrar' is also similarly correctly translated as 'Kulanaik...

AN HON. MEMBER: Kula Sachiv.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: 'Kuln Sachiv' is also equally good. Mr. Madhu Limaye who is an expert in Hindi says that 'Kula Sachiv' is better than 'Kulanaik'. I agree.

My next point is this. If the new University of Hyedrabad is going to be not just like any other university in the country but in some ways at least a really new University, then I hope and I wish that this Bill had made some other provisions as well. I do not have the time to go into all those matters.

But I am sorry to say about a few omissions. On page 19 of this Bill, there is a provision for Deans of Students' Welfare. A little later I find, especially on page 28 some provisions regarding disciplinary action to be taken against students. I would have liked that in the year of grace 1974 at least the Minister of Education would have come forward with a Bill which may contain certain provisions for participation by students in the University affairs, certain involvement of the students in the University affairs. But this bill smacks of the old colonial and imperialist traditions. I do not want our young student generation to feel that even in 1974 we talk of discipline only in terms of punitive measures and not bringing them in the University affairs by their active participation and meaningful involvement in all matters and bodies—Academic Council, Executive Council, the Senate, the Court, but, of course, not in the Examination Committee. There, I appreciate that they cannot be put on the Examination Panels, etc., because they themselves have to be examined. Except that the students

could jolly-well be included in all other bodies.

Lastly, on page 29 of this Bill there is a mention of Convocation. I hope the Minister will tell the authorities concerned that we have to look into the whole business of convocation There is no mention in detail. rightly so, in this Bill, but I find that convocations in the country have become so routine and so traditional that there is no inspiration. Not only the speakers who come for giving the address give lectures and talks at the convocations which are not inspiring, but even in regard to those which are inspiring. I find that by the time their turn of speaking comes at the end of a dull and lengthy process and procedure of other speeches and if everybody is tired and nobody wants to listen to the main speaker who is specially invited to give the convocation address Therefore, I feel that we ought to take certain measures. I do not want to see our University Professors, Deans, Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors putting on some kind of gowns. some old British colonial type of dress and other things by way of adding colour and pageantry to the occasion. Colour and pageantry can be added in terms of scholarship and not in terms of that kind of routine affair.

With these words, I concluded by saying that I hope that this new University which I warmly welcome, and I say it once again with great pleasure, will bring the situation in this country to a level where you can say that although it has been the minimum that we could do today. within that context we were able to raise the standards of higher education and to reach some peaks of excellence and that a sustained qualitative approach and a sincere endeavour informs our worker in this field. I am sure, our friends will be watchful in seeing to it that this University gives credit not only to Andhra Pradesh but to the country at large.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): After the brilliant speech made by Shri Mavalankar, himself a profressor and a great academic and I have nothing to say with regard to the various points of this Bill One point I would like to make I thank the Government and the Prime Minister for having brought forward this Bill in pursuance of the six-point formula which is a factor which has kept the State intact

When the hon. Minister for Education presented his Demands for 1972-73, after his speech was over, I got up and asked him whether the Government proposed to set up a Central University in Hyderabad because the whole genesis of the entire agitation in that part of the country stemmed out of certain genuine or imaginary grievances of the people of that area that their legitimate interests so far as their academic careers were concerned were not being looked into. On that day, the Education Minister was not able to give me a categorical answer, but, afterwards, many things happened. An agitation took place in that part of the country.

It was more or less a sort of a manipulated agitation confining only to particular sections of the people who wanted to create chaos and anarchy Better counsel prevailed somehow and the common man was against this agitation. Of course, many demonstrations were held. Ultimately, the leadership—the Prime Minister and the members of the Congress High Command—were able to convince the people of Andhra Pradesh and its leaders that only in an integrated State, the interests of the commonman and the interests of the people of Andhra Pradesh will be better served In pursuance of that, the six Point Formula has come into being Constitution was amended accordingly to provide Central University at Hyderabad

I congratulate the Minister of Education for having brought forward this Bill which satisfies several things —firstly, it will give satisfaction to

the people of Andhra Pradesh that they have got a Central University where they will have much scope to have the better education. There is no barrier of region or barrier of any such type as was the case previously, secondly, this is the first Central University in the South which will satisfy the emotional psychological and sentimental feelings of the people in that area.

Coming to the Central University at Hyderabad as such, the Minister also was good enough to state that this university is unitary in nature and he will start some courses in various parts of the State. But, as Mr. Mavalankar was pointing out such postgraduate courses and other courses should be started in various parts so that the people feel a sense of involvement in having this university. Another factor that I would like to impress upon is the working of the Central University. Unfortunately in this country, for one reason or another—whether you take the Banaras Hindu University or Aligarh University—we are not happy about it. We find many unrests and students indiscipline and many developments that are taking place. But, I may assure the hon. Minister that we will have nothing of that type in Hyderabad as this has been modelled from the experience that has been gained in the working of the Central Universities.

The University Grants Commission —Working Group—has done a splendid job and I congratulate the Chairman for being able to submit the report in such a short time which facilitated the Government to bring forward this legislation before the House. I also strongly plead with the Education Minister that the main purpose of starting this University should be to give scope for a large number of local students from Andhra Pradesh area to get admission to various institutions which will be located there. The Central University will also mean that it will have to give facilities and chance in education to every student to whichever part of the counry he may belong. This is also a fact. We will not forget this fact also. The main idea behind this University is to give such encouragement to the local people and to local students to get admission. There are already two or three universities in Andhra Pradesh—one is situated in Vizag—Andhra University—another is in Tirupati Sri Venkateswara University, and the third is the Osmania University. There is a genuine feeling among the people of Telengana that they require one more university preferably at Warrangal. This Central University is going to cater to the needs and aspirations of the people of that area also. In establishing this university there I feel that the local people will get more opportunities to get admitted to these institutions. If not, the purpose for which it has been established will not be fulfilled. Again there may be a feeling that though a university has been started there, they were not able to get the benefit out of that university. With these words I again congratulate the hon. Education Minister for having brought forward this Bill and the people of Andhra Pradesh will wholeheartedly welcome this and they are looking forward to the establishment of the university as early as possible.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medok): Before I come to the Bill I should like to condemn the attitude of the hon. Member yesterday who said that the name of the University should be changed to Nagarjuna University. I feel that that the name should remain as it is in the Bill; it should not be changed. The entire country knows the background of this Central University. We experienced two separatist agitations in Telangana and Andhra regions. According to the six point formula a Central University has been agreed upon at Hyderabad and accordingly it is a decision of the Central Government to

solve the political crisis in Andhra Pradesh. During those agitations it was pointed out that there were inadequate facilities for Andhra children in Hyderabad and for augmenting the educational facilities this University has been agreed upon so that they could be given a psychological satisfaction. Repeated requests were made by the State Government that the University should begin early, and so the Ministry constituted a working group which submitted a report based on which the Bill has come before the House. Here I have to mention that the recommendations of the State Government have not been taken into account; namely; 80 per cent of the seats must be for persons from Andhra Pradesh State. On the contrary, admissions are to be made on All India basis.

Yesterday, Mr. Mavalankar was doubting how it will come up within ten years. An allocation of Rs. 3 crores had been made for recurring expenses and Rs 11 crores for non-recurring expenses How do they have to build administrative buildings, college buildings, residential quarters, etc in a short period? Shri Venkatasubbiah also referred to this. We have three universities, one at Waltair, another at Tirupati and the third, Osmania University of Hyderabad There are certain clauses in the Bill One clause says that no institution affiliated to or associated with or maintained by any other University in the State of Andhra Pradesh shall be recognised by the University of Hyderabad for any purpose except with the prior approval of the Government of the State of Andhra Pradesh and the concerned university There is, I feel, no need for taking the prior approval of the Government. I appreciate the idea of inter-disciplinary courses and research. I welcome these provisions. If appointments are not made properly the purpose of having a Central University at Hyderabad will be nullified. By the end of the Fifth Plan period, there will be admission to about 3,000 students as per the report of the working group. Every year there will be 600 students. I make a special request to the hon. Minister to make a reservation of at least 80 per cent for Andhra people and of this 80 per cent., half or 40 per cent for the Talangana students so that every year at least 200 students will be admitted to the Central University. Otherwise it is an eyewash. I am not unpatriotic; I am patriotic. I shall in this connection refer to what the working group has to say; the decision of the Government of India to establish a Central University at Hyderabad to augment the existing facilities in the field of higher education is part of the six point formula for resolving the political crisis in Andhra Pradesh; during the recent agitation for separate Andhra State it was repeatedly pointed out that educational facilities for Andhra children in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad were extremely inadequate on account of the reservations made; apparently the establishment of a central university is expected to mitigate the grievances Therefore, my request and appeal to the hon. Minister is to consider how far it is going to meet the asperations of the students. I welcome the provisions which give it the national pattern. visitor, etc. Eleven members will be there in the Executive Council. I do not know how many from my State will be there. To recapitulate, I want to point out that the title of the Bill should not be changed; secondly I request the hon Minister to include medical science school and engineering. The State Government has agreed to start a new general hospital. Therefore, the school for medical sciences should also be opened.

13.00 hrs.

The area of land required—1300 acres—is ready and the State Government is prepared to start the work. We are happy that the Minister announced yesterday that Mr. Gurbaksh

Singh has been appointed as Special Officer and a Planning Board has been constituted. I do not know whether the Planning Board would include some members from the State Government or not. In conclusion, I request the Minister to go and see the background for establishing a Central University at Hyderabad and provide adequate admission to both the regions of Andhra Pradesh. I request that 40 per cent of the seats should go to the Telengana students.

MR. SPEAKER: We adjourn for lunch and reassamble at 2 P.M.

13. 02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Six Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will resume the discussion on the University of Hyderabad Bill.

SHRI S. M. BENERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I want to raise a matter of very urgent importance. We have been saying in this House that two instalments of dearness allowance have fallen due to the Central Government employees, due from 1st April and 1st June 1974. When the Ordinance about compulsory deposit was brought in the month of July we thought that the payment due for 1st April and 1st June will not come within the mischief of the Ordinance. I have before me a letter issued by the Finance Ministry, giving dearness allowance only to the extent of 50 per cent, the other 50 per cent being deposit, from 1st April, 1974 This is gross betrayal the Ordinance. This has been done secretly and by this order 22 lakhs of Central Government employees have been strayed under the guise of this Ordinance, even though this does not come under this Ordinance.. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has made his point.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, this amounts to....*Interruptions*). Kindly hear me for a minute. Sir, do you think in your wisdom that this Ordinance could be applied retrospectively.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made your point. You have made your remarks. This is not on the agenda. Even so, because you are so full of it, I have allowed you to make your point. It has gone on record. Beyond that I cannot do any thing Please do not abuse this privilege This cannot be done off hand in this way.

UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD BILL—*contd*

14.10 hrs.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill, the University of Hyderabad Bill, 1974, has been introduced in this House in peculiar circumstances. At the time of Constitutional Amendment in regard to Andhra Pradesh, it was promised that a University for Andhra Pradesh, a Central University for that region, would be established, and now the Government has come forward with such a Bill Normally I would have liked to welcome this Bill—even now I welcome the introduction of this Bill—but there are certain things which I would like to point out and which I hope the Minister will consider at appropriate stages.

First of all, the name of this Bill itself should have indicated that it is a Central University meant for the people of Andhra Pradesh. Actually when you call this the University of Hyderabad Bill, it reminds one of those unpleasant incidents which took place between the people of two regions in that State. At least we should be able to tell the people that they in Andhra Pradesh should live together as one entity under one State. Therefore, my suggestion is

that this Bill should have been named the Central University (Andhra Pradesh) Bill.

Secondly, considering the backwardness in that State in respect of higher education, certain other modifications would have been necessary in this Bill. But before coming to that point, I would like to point out certain important defects, in my opinion, in this Bill, that is, about the autonomy of the University and the democratic structure which you may provide for a university. These are considered very assential in these modern times when we set up new universities. I strongly feel when I say that there should be a guarantee about the autonomy of the University; by this I mean relative freedom for the students, the teachers and the administration of the University to act on matters relating to administration and finance and also on academic matters. In the Bill as it is drafted now I find that there are a lot of things which will stand in the way of proper autonomy for this University. If we want to ensure autonomy for a university, first of all there is this pre-condition that it should have a democratic structure; otherwise all the tall claims and all the declarations that we may make about the autonomous character of the university will have no meaning.

If you go to the last part of the Bill, you will see the powers vested in various institutions. First of all, let us take the Court. It has been made absolutely a deliberative body: I may be excused for using the expression that it has been made a rubber-stamp, it has to put its stamp on everything....

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You might have got the inspiration from the cartoon in todays *Times of India*.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Actual and intended.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: This Court has been asked to put its stamp on everything which has been passed on to it by the executive and the executive, I am afraid, is a highly authoritarian body it will be terribly bureaucratic. That is the kind of executive which is visualised.

Since it is a question of setting up a new University, I can understand that somewhere we have to begin. So, there is nomination and these bodies will be constituted by nomination. I understand that, the Visitor nominates. But, we, as Parliament, a body which is enacting a legislation, should have given the broad guidelines how the Visitor will nominate to various bodies. That is totally missing in this Bill. For example, you take the case of the Court. Who are the people the Visitor will nominate? The Visitor can nominate anybody. I do not say that he will nominate anybody. But there should be specific formulations made by the Minister in his speech or in the Bill saying that this will be the composition of the Court. There certain essential features should be mentioned. First of all, representation to students in the University bodies. We feel that the students should get their due and adequate representation in all the administrative and academic bodies of the University. That is our very considered opinion and this Bill does not speak about it. I know it speaks of students' representation. That can be ultimately made into anything. One student or one and a half students will be nominated and you will say there is student's representation. That is not what we want. Meaningful representation should be given to the students in the Court....

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): One point of clarification. What is this one and a half students?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I am just expressing by unsatisfaction on your proposal. I think all of you

understood what I meant. I am sure they will also share with me in my opinion.

Then, in the Executive, my feeling is that the students should be there. I know that is a point where the Minister may differ with me because I remember on the question of the Aligarh University Bill you did not do that. But the time is passing and we are seeing that more things are happening in our country. So, to create a democratic atmosphere in the University, my feeling is that the students should be given representation in the Executive.

Then, comes the question of teachers. There is a vague reference that the teachers may be there. But, as I mentioned in the case of students, there should be guidelines which, I hope, you will make in your speech at the end, or if you bring amendments to that effect, I will be more happy, to give a broad composition of these bodies in which the teachers, students and the Karmacharis—Karmacharis are not less important than the teachers and students—all find their representation in these bodies and, if these bodies are constituted like that, the court and the Executive, then that will provide a kind of guarantee that a democratic decision may be taken in regard to matters of administration and academic matters.

I have one word to speak about the Academic Councils. The Executive has become an all powerful body according to the provisions of the Bill. They can reject anything. But what I say is that there must be a provision by which you should provide the Academic Councils the authority to take a final decision in regard to academic matters where it is not necessary always that the Executive should poke its nose. That kind of authority may be provided to the Academic Councils.

Then, in the Court also, you may say or you may bring an amendment to suggest that there should be representatives of the people, representatives from Parliament, representatives of the State Assembly, representatives of the local administration, representatives of Trade Unions and representatives of Kisans. All these categories are to be invariably representened in these bodies.

I know that the Minister will say that when ordinances or statutes are passed then all these things will be taken into consideration, but my point is not that. What I say is that when we are giving shape to this kind of legislation the broad outlines should be there. That is to say within that framework it should be given. If that legislation is made it will be very useful. That is my submission It will ensure democratic character of the universities.

Then with regard to the examination the Minister said about semester system. He said that will be adopted by the university. A word of caution has to be uttered here. I am not against assessment. But we have got certain experience whereby we have come across this criticism that there has been lot of favourism, nepotism, etc. there in the name of internal assessment and all that kind of thing. Some kind of check should be brought about to put an end to all these things. I wish to submit that the Court and the Academic Council should be made more democratic. They should be given more autonomy

With regard to the purpose or object of the university, the Minister said two things. One thing more should be added. Admission of students should not be restricted irrespective of only class, caste and creed. It is better to say, nobody will be discriminated against language, on the basis of the language he speaks.

Regarding the object of the university in Clause 41 you say, academic pursuit and all that. This University should also stand for promoting national cause and national goals as per

our Constitution, as pronounced by Parliament. Secularism, national unity and democracy should be the goals which should be put as objectives in Clause 4. These are my suggestions.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: (Bobbilli): I welcome this Bill with some observations.

On 1-3-73 Andhra agitation was at its height. We had occasion to discuss the Andhra situation. I said then:

> 'Lastly I come to education In our own capital Hyderabad we cannot find educational facilities for our children unless we produce a Mulki certificate. This is something unusual for which honestly enough we are not in a position to give a valid explanation. Here I have a suggestion to make. In India there are about 6 Central Universities and all of them are situated in the North. Not even a single one is in the South. In the light of the polito-legal complexities that are existing so far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, may I request the Government of India to give a serious thought to establish a Central University at Hyderabad so that the present problem can be solved and also the facilities for higher learning may be available to the people in the South?'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That has been done now.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: The Committee which went into the matter recently has expressed the same objectives.

The objectives in establishing a Central University at Hyderabad are twofold—one is to solve the immediate problems faced by the people residing in the twin city of Hyderabad; the second is the longterm objective, namely, for establishing a higher centre of learning so that there would be greater opportunity for the people for higher education. The objective is to diversify and diffuse the centre of higher learning; there would be much greater mobility which will ultimately lead to the national integration Let me analyse these two objectives. First objective is to solve the immediate problems as I have stated earlier in the twin city of Hyderabad. The longterm objective is to have a centre of higher learning for the people.

I come to the particular difficulties faced by the people residing in the twin city. In the entire Andhra region, of course they have provided university educational facilities But, here, in the twin city of Hyderabad, the people are facing certain difficulties because of the Mulki Rules.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why rake up all that now?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Sir, there is a lot of confusion about the scope of the university that is being set up here. For instance, it has been advocated that 80 per cent of the reservations should be made for the people of Andhra I am not for this. This is Central University where everybody should have the opportunity for admission That is the reason why I want to draw a distinction here. The boys who have been staying there, by virtue of the Mulki Rules, get admission into this University. They are required to be given the basic minimum facilities in this regard. For instance, in the twin city of Hyderabad, there is Osmania University: also there are Engineering, Medical and Law Colleges. Still, the distinction is there. A central university has to cater to the needs of everybody. So far as the same is concerned, the concept should be that it should admit everybody coming from all over India That has been the case with regard to education in medicine, law, engineering and other things. So, my humble submission is that we should not put it in writing that there should be reservation for certain people. Of course the Six Point Formula has been evolved keeping this thing in view We have also to see the difficulties faced by the people because of the Mulki Rules. They have used

a phrase which creates a lot of confusion. That is about resident and non-resident. If place of domicile is accepted, there would be no difficulty at all for the boys and girls. They are mixing up this concept of resident and non-resident thereby they confuse the people. That would mean the people who are staying here will have no intention to go to their native place. That is a very difficult concept. Because of this concept, you cannot satisfy the people studying in Osmania University. That creates confusion only. So, my submission is this. So far as the first objective is concerned-it is a limited objective-according to Six Points Formula, first preference should be given to the boys of Andhra, that is, boys coming from Andhra and settling down in Hyderabad. So far as second objective is concerned, it is much bigger. Once a Central University is set up, there should be no discrimination between the people. Before I conclude, let me tell you one instance. Suppose a son or a girl of a Secretary wants to join the University. Can she not go to Srikakulam or Guntur or any other place after her studies are over when her father leaves that place? This concept, I am afraid, works to the disadvantage of such people.

With these remarks, I hope that the Central University will achieve success in achieving the short-term objective and it will grow much bigger in size.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY (Nalgonda): Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the Bill introduced by the hon. Minister of Education for establishing a new Central University at Hyderabad. It is a longstanding demand of the people of Andhra Pradesh. There was the six point formula after two agitations, one in Telangana and one in Andhra. This commitment has been made by the Central Government and this is being now fulfilled. It should be a model university for the study of various faculties, research work, various projects connected with advance studies, etc. As Visitor, the President of India should nominate efficient and eminent educationalists to this University so that the University works well. At present there are three universities in Andhra Pradesh: Osmania University at Hyderabad, Andhra University at Waltair and Venkateswara University at Tirupathi, and also an Agricultural University at Rajendranagar. None of them have been named Hyderabad University. My friends suggested yesterday that it should be Nagarjuna University Already there is a Nagarjuna college at Nalgonda; Nagarjuna engineering college is at Hyderabad only. Recently on the 2nd of this month, I had an oportunity to go to Nagarjunasagar Mr. D. P. Dhar, hon'ble Planning Minister and our Chief Minister also were there. There was a representation by the people of that area that this was their university and it should be located at Nagarjunasagar. In Aligarh it is Aligarh University; in Benaras it is Benaras Hindu University; if you go to Kerala, it is Keral University. I do not understand why my friend Shri Suryanarayana and others say that it should not be named Hyderabad University. I think the name should remain as Hyderabad University and it should not be changed.

The hon. Minister while introducing the Bill mentioned that he had appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Jacob. He should advise the Committee to expedite its work so that this University is started on 2nd October, 1974 which is the birthday of Bapuji, Mahatma Gandhi. It should not go beyond that. Several students are not getting admissions in colleges in Andhra Pradesh. Professional colleges should be opened. I am glad the hon. Minister stated yesterday that new campuses could be opened within the State, wherever the University wants. Such campuses should be opened for professional courses. I hope the hon Minister will take necessary action in this regard and advise the working group to go

in that direction. I express my hearty thanks to the hon Minister for implementing the six point formula in respect of the university. There are other items which are not his concern. There is the question of the development of the backward areas. The concerning Ministers should initiate their projects. I think some areas will be developed if this university comes into existence. With these few words, I auport the Bill.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY (Chittoor): Sir, this Bill has come not a day too soon I would like to make a few observations about it Mr. Mavalankar said that the Andhra agitation was mounted and carried on with mass upsurge for the sake of achieving this university It is not so and you rightly said in that context that it was too big a cost for such a small thing Sir, the Andhra people are not at all apolegetic for the mass upsurge which was there on account of certam difficulties they had encountered due to the fettering restrictions in operation in their own State capital. That mass upsurge and movement were finally resolved by the statemanlike announcement of the six point formula by the Prime Minister It is curious indeed that while seeking to implement that formula, and integral part of which is to redress the educational disabilities experienced by the Andhra people in their own State capital, this Bill fails to make a specific provision to relieve those disabilities. I support the contention of Mr Narayana Rao that while clause7 rightly says that it is an all-India university open to one and all without distinction of creed, caste etc., a proviso is made saying that it does not prevent the university from making a special provision for admission of scheduled castes and weaker sections of society. Instead of putting it in a negative way, it should have been made mandatory. In fact, I have given an amendment to that affect. Similarly, an enhabling provision should have been made to take care of the interests of the people from Andhra who by necessity have to go to the State capital and seek admission into the educational institutions there. Why should not a special provision be made for this category of persons to one of these disabilities for which such a lonk and painful agitaton was mounted in the Andhra area? I request the Minister to give thought to the amendment I have given in this connection. It does not militate against the spirit of the Bill or against the general spirit which has been actuating all Central Universities. We only plead for an enabling provision which does not prevent the university from making a special provision for admitting people of that type if such difficulties are encountered. It is our hope that with establishment of this university and in the manner of its development and expension, enough opportunities may be provided for one and all, in which case no difficulty will arise. But in view of the economic stringency and the limited financial provision—it is a paltry 5 crores for 5 years—we are afraid the quantum of educational facility provided in this university might not be that much large to admit one and all. Under the circumstances, I would plead with the Education Minister to incorporate this also in clause 7 of the Bill.

I support whole-heartedly the move of the Central Government, in conformity with the six-point formula, to proceed with the establishment of this Universty. I would draw the attention of the Education Minister to the great anxiety and desire expressed by the people and the State Government of Andhra for the early functioning of this University in Hyderabad I heartily congratulate him for already proceeding about in this direction by appointing an eminent scientist, Shri Singh, of the Banaras Hindu University, as special officer. I hope he will soon enter upon his duties and see to it that this University function in this academic year itself.

In this connection, in order to enable this University to start straight-

way, I would say that there are enough buildings of the Central Government which are vacant and available. For instance, I am told that for the Police Academy a lot of buildings have been constructed in Hyderabad.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can pass on all this information to the Minister.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: It is very pertinent information that I am giving.

Coming to the Bill proper, I would say that the Minister has not chosen to reveal to us the representations made by the State Government with regard to the provisions they want to be made in the University Bill and with regard to the representation in the governing bodies of the University. I would like the Minister to take us into confidence and let us know the views expressed by the State Government and to what extent these views have been accommodated in this Bill and how he proposes to accommodate the rest of the views while implementing this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are matters of detail.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are matters of detail.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: These are not matters of detail. For instance, a reference was made to the report of the Working Group headed by Dr. Jacob. In fact, the entire Bill is based on the report of the Working Group. In that connection, the Minister was pleased to say that certain recommendations of the Working Group have been accepted and that he is not able to accept some of the recommendations of the Working Group. We would like to know what are those recommendations which he is not able to agree with and whether he would reconsider them. Because, the State Government have brought to the notice of the Working Group several valuable suggestions which would enable this University to grow in public stature. With respect to those suggestions of the State Government which have been communicated to the Working Group, we would like to know what assessment has been made by the Working Group and what is the reaction which it has evoked in the Central Government and to what extent in future functioning they will be implemented We would like to hear the hon. Minister on these points when he replies to the debate.

*SHRI T. S LAKSHMANAN (Siperumbudur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on The University of Hyderabad Bill, 1974

While welcoming the Bill, I have to say that this Bill proves beyond doubt one particular thing i.e. Central Government do not care to meet the legitimate aspirations and genuine demands of the people if they are expressed in a peaceful manner If they start expressing their demands in a violent manner, the Government wake up and do something to appease them Sir, you know that this demand for a University at Hyderabad was a long-standing demand of the people of Andhra Pradesh There was violent agitation in Telengana area some years ago. Last year there was mass upsurge in Andhra region and there was widespread violence. Then, the Central Government formulated the six point formula, under which this Bill for establishing a Central University at Hyderabad has been presented before this House. I have referred to this because the Central Govrnment, if they want to curb violence in the country, should not procrastinate taking decisions on the legitimate demands of the people. Much of the blood-shed and destruction of public property could have been avoided if the Government of India had taken decisions at the pro-

*The original speech was delivered in Tabil.

per time to meet the genuine aspirations of the people of Andhra Pradesh. Even now there is some sort of agitation for naming this University as Nagarjunasagar University. Perhaps the Government may come forward with an amendment to that effect, if the agitation takes a violent turn.

I will refer to Clause 7 of the Bill which says that the University shall be open to persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed or class. There is also a proviso which speaks of special provisions for admissions of students of weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. I welcome the mention of special provisions for SC and ST students in the matter of admission. In this Clause it should have been mentioned that residential stipulation will not be made applicable to the SC and ST students. The SC and ST students, from whichever part of Andhra Pradesh they may come, will be admitted in this University. This Clause 7 should incorporate such a provision. Then only the SC and ST students will be able to get a fair deal. Otherwise, I am afraid that they may be denied admission on the ground of residential stipulation.

In our country, the crabs have got a place to cuddle together; the birds have a berth on the branch of a tree; the snakes too have a shelter in their sand-dumes. But the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have no place to hide their shame. This is the pitiable situation obtaining in a country which has given birth to Mahatma Gandhi. Even today in this House there was a heated discussion on the atrocities committed on Harijans in one part of the country. The people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will continue to be oppressed so long as they do not get their educational facilities. That is why I appeal to the hon. Minister of Education that there should be a specific provision in the Bill establishing a Central University at Hyderabad which should state in clear and unequivocal terms that all the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes students from whichever part of Andhra Pradesh they may come will get admission in the University, without the residential stipulation being made applicable to them. This Clause 7 should be amended suitably for this purpose. Clause 6 states that the jurisdiction of the University shall extend to the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh and this provision should be reflected in Clause 7 also.

There are three other Universities in Andhra Pradesh—Venkateswara University, Andhra University and Osmania University. The minimum marks prescribed for admission varies from one University to the other. The SC and ST students seeking admisison to these Universities are facing this handicap. I would like to point out that minimum marks for admission in the Universities located in a State must be uniform. This will go a long way to help the SC and ST candidates.

Before I conclude, I would also refer to the need for ensuring participation of students in the administration of the Central University. This is all the more important in view of widespread student unrest in the country.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity speak on this Bill and I conclude.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): I warmly welcome the Hyderabad University Bill presented by the hon. Minister of Education.

This University will be the sixth University in the State of Andhra Pradesh and the first Central University in the South of India. It is being established as a result of the six-point formula for Andhra Pradesh or in pursuance of Article 371E newly inserted in the Constitution.

The Bill has been drafted very carefully and shows the latest trends in our thinking on University education. The Bill provides, as any University Act should, for the structure and organization in broad terms

leaving the relevant details to be provided by statutes and Ordinances. The rapid expansion of knowledge in modern times specially in science and technology makes necessary frequent changes and adaptations in the courses of study, regrouping of subjects, techniques of teaching and examination. This means that the constitution of a university should be flexible enough to allow for these adaptions, innovations and experimentations. The Bill has provided a flexible constitution which will enable the academics to change their methods and procedures to suit the changing requirements of society and knowledge.

The University is not an affiliating type of university. Though located at Hyderabad, it will not be a City University. Its jurisdiction will extend to the whole of Andhra Pradesh.

The reason why such a University is being established at Hyderabad is to cater to the needs of Andhra people in Hyderabad or Telangana Many parts of Andhra Pradesh are also in need of some special impetus for the development of higher education. This motive could have found expression in the objects of the University as enumerated in clause 5 of the Bill. One of the objects should have been to make a special provision for higher education in the rural areas and for classes and communities which are socially and economically backward. If such special efforts are not made, the gap between the advanced and backward sections of the community tends to widen.

There are some sensitive points of the proposed University structure, about which I would like to say a few words.

Firstly, there is the question of the appointment and powers of the Vice-Chancellor. The transitional provisions empower the Visitor to appoint the first Vice-Chancellor for a period of five years. Afterwards he shall be appointed by the Visitor in such a manner as shall be laid down by statutes. The office of the Vice-Chancellor is the most primary of the offices in the University complex of authority, officials, staff and students. The decisions on University policy depend largely on the strength of his personality. If he lacks confidence or if he is unsteady or thwarted in action, then disorder is real. The University is uncertain within and bereft of a steady guide.

In my view, the independence, impartiality and authority of the Vice-Chancellor can best be safeguarded by providing that his appointment shall be made by the Visitor, as far as possible, without any restrictions being placed on his discretion by the statutes. Experience shows that no procedure such as that known as the Delhi procedure or any variant of it is proof against manipulation. And manipulation does take place. I am, therefore, all for giving the maximum discretionary power to the Visitor who represents the ultimate political authority in the country.

One of the duties of the Vice-Chancellor is to see that the University Act, the statutes, Ordinances and Regulations are duly observed. The Bill says that he shall have all the powers necessary to ensure such observance. It is good that this has been explicitly stated Otherwise, the Vice-Chancellor may feel paralysed by the idea that he is merely a constitutional head. Another provision which is important from this point of view is Statute No. 31 which says, "All powers relating to discipline and disciplinary action in relation to students of the University shall vest in the Vice-Chancellor" I need not dilate on the necessity of this provision in the conditions of the disorder and turmoil that obtain in the student world today.

The most important body in the university is the executive council. This is the Chief Executive Authority. According to Statute 13 it shall have the management and administration of the revenue and porperty of the versity and the conduct of all admi-

nistrative affairs of the university not otherwise provided for. Then follows in the statute an impressive list of its powers. Besides it can pass ordinances as well as statutes.

I think we have erred on the side of executive centralisation. The Senate which represents a cross section of society should have been given the decisive voice in the matter of passing statutes.

The teacher is the backbone of the education system. On him depend the standards of our universities, standards of teaching, examination and scholarship. There is not the slightest doubt that standards in our universities are not what they should be. The statutes provide that the Registrar of the proposed Hyderabad university shall prepare and keep a list of teachers in each category based strictly on seniority for purposes of representation on different bodies. I hope this principle will not be allowed to affect decisions regarding promotions. Such a procedure, I am afraid, will not be calculated to promote standards of scholarship and efficiency in teaching, in universities.

The Bill reflects 'the insight, the imagination and idealism of the Hon. Minister of Education. May I conclude by expressing my best wishes for the future of this new university? I hope and pray that this university which fulfils the aspirations of the Andhra people will become a pacesetter for the whole of India, that it will become famous as a great centre of learning not only in India but also the whole of Asia and that it will achieve standards of research and scholarship comparable to those in the most advanced nations of the world. Such a university alone will, in the context of our problems, be a powerful factor towards integration of the country and its material and spiritual progress. With these words I support the Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : इस विधेयक में कुछ अच्छे प्रावधान हैं और उसके लिए

में मंत्री महोदय का अभिनन्दन करना चाहता हूं। जैसे पहली बार विश्वविद्यालय कानून में ही परीक्षा पद्धति के अलावा भी कुछ वैकल्पिक पद्धतियों को चालू करने के बारे में जैसे "इवैल्युएशन आर एनी अदर मैथड" प्रगति का मूल्यांकन करने के बारे में नई प्रणालियों को स्वीकारने के बारे में उस में जो व्यवस्था की गई है उनका मैं स्वागत करता हूं।

दूसरे इन्होंने 24वें अनुच्छेद में छात्र संघों की स्थापना का, उनको मान्यता प्रदान करने का, विश्वविद्यालयों की संस्थाओं में उनको प्रतिनिधित्व देने की बातें कही हैं, उसका भी मैं स्वागत करता हूं।

साथ साथ कानून के द्वारा जो कंस्टिट्युएंट कालेजिज हैं या संस्थायें या विभाग हैं उसको किस अनुपात में स्वायत्तता देनी चाहिए इसकी भी चर्चा की है। इसका भी मैं स्वागत करता हूं।

लेकिन फिर भी उस में कुछ कमियां हैं और दोष हैं उनका भी मैं संक्षेप में उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं। 24वें अनुच्छेद में आपने कहा है

The appointment of teachers and other academic staff, their conditions of service, etc.

15.00 hrs

यह तो ठीक है। मैं कलाज 24 डी को रेफर कर रहा हूं जिस में आपने नियुक्तियों की और उनको क्या वेतन आदि मिलना चाहिए उसकी चर्चा की है। अच्छा होता कि इस विधेयक में दो नए सिद्धान्तों को आप जोड़ते। एक अर्से से शिक्षकों की यह मांग रही है कि हमें कोई सिनयोरिटी आफ़ सर्विस सेवा की शाश्वति नहीं है और आपकी दलील यह रही है कि अधिकांश विश्वविद्यालय राज्यों के तहत हैं और जो अधिकांश कालेज हैं व निजी क्षेत्र में हैं इस वास्ते हम इसको

नही कर सकते हैं। तो आप कम से कम इस यूनिवर्सिटी को तो एक माडल यूनिवर्सिटी बनाए और कहें कि हम यहां शिक्षको को सिक्योरिटी देते हैं। इसका प्रारम्भ आप इस विश्वविद्यालय तथा अन्य केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयो से करे। उसके बाद राज्यो से यू जी सी की मार्फत या शिक्षा मंत्रियो का सम्मेलन बुला कर कहिए कि यहां हमने यह किया है आप अपने यहा इस चीज को करे। जैसे आपने क्षात्र प्रतिनिधि सस्थाओ की चर्चा कानून मे की उसी तरह सिक्योरिटी आफ सर्विस की भी करनी चाहिए।

क्या यह विश्वविद्यालय एक नई नजीर और आदर्श पेश नही कर सकता कि यू जी सी के द्वारा या सरकार के द्वारा शिक्षको के लिए जो भी वेतन श्रेणी घोषित की जाएगी उसका सब से पहले कार्यान्वयन केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयो तथा इस विश्व विद्यालय मे किया जाएगा? इसका राज्य के विश्वविद्यालयो पर और निजी क्षेत्र के कालेजो पर बहुत अच्छा असर पडेगा। आज जब हम उन से कहते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि आप हमे उपदेश देते हैं केन्द्र मे शिक्षा मत्री हैं उनके तहत भी कुछ विश्वविद्यालय है तो आप वही से शुरूआत क्यो नही करते है? परोपदेशे पाडित्यम् क्यो? इस वास्ते सिक्योरिटी आफ सर्विस तथा यू पी सी की वेतन श्रेणी सम्बन्धी सिफारिश को यह विश्वविद्यालय बिना हिचक लागू करेगा? इसके बारे मे आप यहा नजीर पेश करे। इस तरह का प्रावधान अगर आप इस विधेयक मे नही कर सकते तो स्टेट्यूट मे रखिए।

मै इस में देख रहा हू कि पदाधिकारियो का नये नये पदो का निर्माण बिना मतलब किया गया है। मेरी राय मे इतने सारे पदाधिकारियो की जरूरत नही है। यह चीफ रेक्टर क्या बला है मेरी समझ मे नही आता है। चीफ रेक्टर गवर्नर को बना दिया है। मै कई दफा अपनी राय व्यक्त कर चुका हू कि गवर्नर और प्रेसीडेंट को शिक्षा के क्षेत्र के बाहर रखे। लेकिन विजिटर भी प्रसीडेंट और चीफ रेक्टर भी अब गवर्नर को बना दिया है। और कुछ नही मिला, चासलर आप ने गवर्नर को नहीं बनाया तो चीफ रेक्टर के रूप मे इस मे घुसा दिया गवर्नर को। यह क्या बीमारी है मेरी समझ मे नही आता। यह पुरानी अग्रेजी राज की परम्परा है। गवर्नर क्या करेगा इस मे? इसलिए गवर्नर को यहां माफ कीजिएगा और कहिएगा कि आप की जरूरत नही है शिक्षा के क्षेत्र मे। वसे ही गवर्नर अपना काम अच्छे ढग से नही कर रहे हैं, बडी शिकायत हो रही है।

जब नार्थ ईस्टर्न यूनिवर्सिटी का विधेयक आया था ता मैंने यही प्रश्न उठाया था और अभी जब आप प्रस्ताव रखेंगे तो मैं दो तीन मिनट बोलूगा। अब मैं आप मे क्लाज 18, 19, 20, 21 और 23 के बारे मे निवेदन करना चाहता हू। शायद किसी मित्र ने भी अभी कहा था। अनुच्छेद 18 मे विश्वविद्यालय का कोर्ट, विश्व विद्यालय की कार्यकारिणी परिषद और एकेडेमिक कौंसिल आदि सस्थाओ की चर्चा की गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या इन की रचना का पूरा काम स्टटयूट के ऊपर छोड दीजिएगा? इस मे कोई निर्देशक सिद्धान्तो भी नही रहेंगे? मवार्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी के बारे मे शकधर साहब ने ही अपनी किताब मे लिखा है कि इस के पीछे यह सिद्धान्त है कि जो बुनियादी बातें है, ग्राड प्रिंसिपल्स हैं, ये तो विधेयक मे होने चाहिए और जो औपचारिक तफसील की बात है वह नियम या स्टेटयूट या आर्डिनेस के तहत होनी चाहिए। तो मैं चाहता हू कि कम से कम जिन सिद्धान्तों के ऊपर, जिन आधारो के ऊपर विश्व विद्यालय के कोर्ट की कार्यकारिणी परिषद की और एकेडेमिक कौसिल की रचना करेंगे, उस सम्बन्ध मे कुछ निर्देशक सिद्धान्तों तो दीजिए और कहिए कि इन इन हितो को उस मे प्रतिनिधित्व देने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा।

इसी तरह से वाइस-चांसलर की नियुक्ति के बारे में मेरे मित्र ने कहा कि पंच-वर्षीय नियुक्ति है, अच्छा है। लेकिन बहुत बुड्ढे आदमी को पांच वर्ष के लिए कीजिएगा तो नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा। 40 और 55 के बीच वाला कोई वाइस-चांसलर नियुक्त हो और वह पांच साल काम करे तब तो उस के कोई मानी हैं। लेकिन सब सुपरान्युएटेड लोगों को और पांच साल आप देंगे तो बड़ी मुश्किल होने वाली है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं, अपने मित्र पुरुषोत्तम जी से भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि वाइस-चांसलर की नियुक्ति में क्या आप चाहते हैं कि एकेडेमिक कम्युनिटी को, जरा भी उस में जगह न रहे? अन्तिम नियुक्ति आप करना चाहते है तो करिए, लेकिन एकेडेमिक कम्युनिटी जो है उस को भी उस में अपना सुझाव देने का अधिकार होना चाहिए।

श्री पी जी मावलंकर (अहमदाबाद) उस के सिलसिले में यू जी सी का एक पैटर्न है जिस में नियुक्ति के लिए तीन आदमियों की कमेटी बनती है उस में एकेडेमिक कम्युनिटी भी इन्वाल्व्ड है। इन्होंने मेरा जिक्र किया इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूं।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो मैं यह चाहता हूं कि वाइस-चांसलर की नियुक्त में एकेडेमिक कम्युनिटी को जरूर जगह दीजिए और उन की भी राय जानने का प्रयास कीजिए। मैं नहीं चाहता कि जो कुछ वकील नीति चलती है, एकेडेमिक क्षेत्र में जो गुटबन्दी हो जाती है, वह गुटबन्दी मैं नहीं चाहता हूं लेकिन एकेडेमिक कम्युनिटी की राय जानने का प्रयास इस में जरूर होना चाहिए और उस का योग्य आदर होना चाहिए।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि जो कोर्ट है, एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल है और एकेडेमिक कौंसिल है उन के ढांचे के बारे में और एक क्लाज आप जोड़िए जिस में कम से कम उस के निर्देशक सिद्धांत, उस के आधार दिए जायें। बाद में जो आर्डिनेन्स में, स्टेटयूटस में आपको करना है वह कीजिए। वरना एक्सेसिव डेलीगेशन इस में आ जायगा, ऐसा मुझे लगता है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) उपाध्यक्ष जी, हिन्दुस्तान में 33 लाख विद्यार्थी यूनिवर्सिटीज में पढ़ते हैं और आप ने लगभग 93 या उस से ज्यादा यूनिवर्सिटीज खोल दी हैं। ये ज्ञान-मन्दिर जितने खुलते हैं उन का मैं स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान को जरूरत कैसे लोगों की है? आप यूनिवर्सिटी खोल रहे हैं बहुत धन्यवाद उस के लिए लोगों ने आप को दिया। बड़ी आप की प्रशंसा मैं भी करता हूं। लेकिन इस ज्ञान मन्दिर से कैसे सांगोपांग आदमी निकलते हैं? देश का कैसा निर्माण करने वाले आदमी निकलते है? यनिवर्सिटीज से ऐसे लोग निकले जो कि निराश हों, नाउम्मीदी की जिनके चेहरे पर हवा हो, मरी हुई जिस की जिन्दगी हो, दर दर नौकरी के लिए तरसते हों, यह है क्या? आपके यनिवर्सिटी खोलने और करोड़ो रुपये की धनराशि खर्च करने का आबजेक्ट क्या है? आप बहुत बड़े शिक्षा शास्त्री हैं कोई ऐसी बात बताइए, अभी सुधाकर पांडेय जी बोल रहे थे जो उन्होंने ऐक ऐसी धारा बहाई, गंगा जी जैसे बहती हैं, तो ऐसी शिक्षा संस्थाएं हिन्दुस्तान में होनी चाहिए जो लोगों के अन्दर स्वाभिमान पैदा करे, उन के अन्दर स्वाभिमान जिन से आए। लेकिन मैं तो एक उलटी बात देख रहा हूं कि शिक्षा के बाद यह बुद्धिजीवी कितना स्वार्थ और झूठ से समझौता करता है? मेरे ख्याल से बुद्धिजीवी मनसे नहीं बोलता है सिर से बोलता है और आत्मा से नहीं बोलता है, बुद्धि से बोलता है। नुरुल हसन साहब, आप आत्मा से बोलना शुरू करिए और मन से बोलना शुरू करिए। सिर और

बुद्धि को अलग रख दीजिए । एजूकेशन का मतलब यह था कि अन्दर की एक ऐसी स्वाभिमान की शक्ति जो थी वह जानी चाहिए । लेकिन यह परपज क्या है इस शिक्षा का ?

प्रो० एस० नरूल हसन . डागा जी, अब आखीरी वक्त मे क्या खाक मुसलमान होगे ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा . मैं क्षमा मागता हू, मुझे यह कहने का अधिकार नही है । मै बडी श्रद्धा और आदर के साथ यह कहना चाहता हू कि यूनिवर्सिटीज या इन ज्ञान के मन्दिरो से जो विद्यार्थी निकले या जो प्रोफेसर निकले तो कोई स्वाभिमान होना चाहिए, उन्हे स्वाभिमानी होना चाहिए । आखिर स्वाभिमानी लोग, कहा निकलेगे ? आप इस का हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी कहिए या नागार्जुन कहिए, मुझे उस से कोई एतराज नही है । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

फक्शन्ज फाफ़ दी यनीवर्सिटी के बारे मे सुनिये यह रिपोर्ट है –

The report of the Committee on the Governance of Universities and colleges says

> "The function of a university today is not only to enable students to attain excellence in knowledge but also to contribute directly to national development, to furnish an intellecutal and moral leadership to the community at large Today when our nation is struggling to march towards the establishment of an egalitarian society based on political and economic justice and social equality, university education can no longer remain a passive spectator The task of creating a new social order which has assumed paramount importance today cannot be overlooked by the university community

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय · यह किताब इन को भिजवा दीजिये

He will be benefited by it.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस के बारे मे संशोधन भी दिए थे कि हैदराबाद यनिवर्सिटी के आप इस्टब्लिश करने जा रहे है, यह नई यूनीवर्सिटी होगी, लेकिन इस के ग्राड आब्जैक्ट्स क्या होगे । यह जो यनीवर्सिटी मे एक आइवरी-टावर बन जाता है और उन के बनने के बाद मैने देखा है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर पढ़-लिख नही हैं, लेकिन उन को डाक्टर-आफ-लिट्रेचर की डिग्री कान्फर की जाती है —यह क्या है ? वहा भी स्वार्थी जमायत पैदा हो जाती है ।

किसी भी आटोनोमस बाडी के लिये जरूरी है कि उस का फुल-पावर्स दी जाय । मै पूछना हू स्टूडेन्ट्स पार्टिसिपेशन के लिए आप ने क्या पावर्स दी हैं । उन को कोर्ट मे दीजिए, सिण्डीकेट मे दीजिए, कान्सिल मे दीजिए ।

मै यह समझने की कोशिश कर रहा हू कि आप की एजूकेशन का आब्जैक्ट क्या है ? यनीवर्सिटी खोल दी गई, 10 करोड रुपये की धन राशि दे दी गई, लेकिन उस का नतीजा क्या निकलेगा ? मै क्षमा चाहता हू— आप हैदराबाद की यूनिवर्सिटी को चलाने जा रहे है, उस का कोई आब्जैक्ट तो होना चाहिए, वहा की शिक्षा जाब-ओरियेण्टेड होनी चाहिए . . . . . .

श्री पी० जी० मावलकर उस मे लिखा है ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा क्या लिखा हुआ है ? मैंने सब पढ़ लिया है । एक पैटर्न लेकर उस को कापी कर दिया है, लेकिन उस के एचीवमेन्ट क्या होगे ? देश में 35 लाख लडके पढ़ते है, मैं उन के एचीवमेन्ट्स को देख रहा हू । गरीबो के लड़के बेकार घूम रहे हैं ।

श्री पी० जी० मावलंकर : यह दोष किस का है ?

श्री मूल चंद डागा यह एजूकेशन का भी दोष है। जब तक एजूकेशन जाब ओरिएन्टेड नही होगी, काम नही चलेगा। आप वाइस चांस्लर 70 साल का बनाते हैं, प्रो-वाइस चांस्लर 65 साल का बनाते है—इस को क्यो नही बन्द करते, बूढ़े घिसे हुए लोगो को क्यो एप्वाइन्ट करते हैं, जिन मे ताकत नही है, वें बन जाते हैं। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध मे अमेन्डमेन्ट्स भी दिए है।

SHRI N TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipr) Sir, I rise to sppport this Bill which is the outcome of the long determination and long-standing grievances of a particular region of our country Through this university, the credibility of the Government of India and of the leadership of the country, which was already high, is being further raised The Government of India is trying to remove certain genuine grievances in respect of the academic and economic facilities I belong to a region which suffered from serious disability in respect of academic and economic problems Naturally, therefore, mas much as we feel we should be protected in respect of our academic and economic problems, we can well appreciate the genuine grievances of a particular region of Andhra Pradesh which has been agitating for quite a long time During the last few months when the agitation has been going on the natural leadership declared the six-point formula and this university is one of the various measures which seeks to remove the grievances of the people.

I do not like to speak on all the details My learned friends from both sides of the House have referred to most of the salient features of the Bill. One thing that I would like to emphasize is the question of opening of campuses of the University in different areas of the State. I know the difficulties and merits of opening campuses and centres of a University I am speaking from personal experience The Jawaharlal Nehru University has opened a Centre for Post-Graduate studies in our area This has given quite a lot of benefit to our people and also, along with that, raised a number of problems which can be solved only by establishing a separate university This may or may not happen in this case also

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER There it is a question of two thousand miles in between Here it is within the same area

SHRI N TOMBI SINGH Even so there may be grounds of differences between two regions when the Hyderabad University would be opening centres in different parts of the State So, I would suggest that in the opening of centres it should be kept in mind that the standard of teaching in the campus should be maintained Otherwise, the campuses become different worlds or different Universities altogether, which leads to the deterioration of the University itself Therefore, by main emphasis would be on strengthening the headquarters campus

In my own student days there were colleges which were residential which accommodated students of all regions of a particular State There the students were divided and the teachers were divided Naturally, from time to time there were riots among the students and teachers instigated by one side or the other This kind of atmosphere of tension in the university or college campus leads to regional differences and ultimately to all kinds of political uprising Therefore, in this University, which seeks to remove the regional grievances of this important region of the south, namely, Andhra Pradesh, this should be maintained and also promoted so that this will be not only an ideal campus but will be one of the best Universities in Asia or even in the whole

world. This University should be the fountain source of unity and consolidation in a State which has been suffering from regional disparity.

The question of student indiscipline and how it has to be tackled has been mentioned. In fact, student indiscipline cannot be tackled in isolation in this University. It varies from State to State and from city to city. It is more or less a national problem. Regarding the measures against student indiscipline I would like to suggest that whatever may be the University or college tackling it, it should have a mechanism by which it should be able to make the student community a self-respecting and self-disciplined body.

The main malady today is that our nation and particularly our young people led by the educated people in universities and colleges are losing their sense of self-respect and individual dependability and it is there that we should strike—in the universities through disciplinary and corrective measures. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is too big a question to be tackled by the Hyderabad University.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: This new University which is coming just after the University which has been started in Shillong is under the sponsorship of Central Government and has the advantage of starting afresh without any tradition whatsoever. This will draw the best talents all over the country and will have the advantage of starting a new tradition from which the other universities will be able to be benefited.

With these few words, I wish the University a very bright future and I hope that this will benefit the long-neglected people of Andhra Pradesh, particulary of the Telengana region. I support the Bill.

श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे (सलेमपुर): मान्यवर, जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत है मैं महसूस करता हूं कि इस में कुछ विलम्ब हो गया है, यह और पहले प्रस्तुत होना चाहिए था आंध्रा में जो क्रियायें और प्रतिक्रियायें हुई उस पर यह अनिवार्य था कि हैदराबाद विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जाये। यह विधेयक जो है यह बड़ा निर्दोष है। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में कौन सी विशेषता है जो विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में नहीं है? मुझे तो कुछ भी नहीं दिखाई देती। हिन्दु विश्वविद्यालय, काशी विद्यापीठ, गोरखपुर और लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालयों से मेरा सम्बन्ध रहा है। इस विधेयक में मुझे किसी प्रकार की कोई भिन्नता नहीं दिखाई पड़ती।

यह एक नवीन विश्वविद्यालय है। इस में कोई संदेह नहीं है कि यह विश्वविद्यालय उन परिवारों को संरक्षण देगा जिन को वहां पढ़ने की आज्ञा नहीं थी पुरानी शर्तों के कारण। यह एक लाभ उन को जरूर होगा। दूसरी बात यह है कि इस में शिक्षा का माध्यम क्या होगा? यह एक बड़ा भारी महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। हैदराबाद दक्षिण में है और आंध्र प्रदेश तमाम उन विभिन्न राज्यों के सम्पर्क में है जहां से हिन्दी का प्रचार आप कर सकते है। तो मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिस से इस देश में कोई एक विश्वविद्यालय जरूर हो जिस की शिक्षा का माध्यम हिंदी हो। अभी तक जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है कोई ऐसा विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है जिस की शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी हो। हिन्दी भाषा का भविष्य उज्ज्वल है और हमारे देश की वह भाषा है जो एकता के सूत्र में देश को बांधती है। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी भाषा हो।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस पर आप विचार कर लें यह जरूर कि कुछ कानूनी दिक्कतें समूचे हैदराबाद में हैं, आज हैदराबाद से पुराने हैदराबाद राज्य में, जो अब आन्ध्र प्रदेश हो गया है। यूनिवर्सिटी कहां विभिन्न

कालेजज को विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में खोलेगी तो उस से संरक्षण मिलेगा, जो नहीं मिलेगी और लोगों को इत्मीनान होगा कि हमारे बच्चों की शिक्षा का अच्छा प्रबन्ध हो सकता है। यही मुझे कहना है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री जगन्नाथ शिव (मधुबनी) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आन्ध्र के लिए 6 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हैदराबाद में केन्द्रीय विश्व विद्यालय स्थापित करने के निमित्त शिक्षा मंत्री यह बिल लेकर यहां आये हैं। अन्य सदस्यों के साथ मैं भी उस पर अपनी प्रसन्नता प्रकट करता हूं। साथ ही विधेय मंत्री जी को भी बधाई देता हूं कि यह विश्व विद्यालय अपनी तरह का मालवा देश में स्थापित होने जा रहा है। इस की स्थापना में लोगों में काफी प्रसन्नता है। मैं इस बात को यकीन इस तरह से दिलाना चाहता हूं कि सदन में इस समाचार को बड़ी प्रसन्नता से स्वीकार किया गया है। ऐसे विधेयक जब पेश होते हैं तो प्रश्न उठता है कि इसे ज्वाइन्ट सेलक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाना चाहिए। लेकिन आप को खुशी होगी कि इस की स्थापना के लिए सब सदस्यों में इतनी बेचैनी कि जितनी जल्द हो यह विश्वविद्यालय जल्दी काम करने लगे।

इस विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश और शिक्षा पाने के लिए सब के लिए द्वार खुले रहेंगे। पैसे वाले लोग तो कहीं भी शिक्षा ले सकते हैं, प्रसन्नता तो उस वर्ग के लोगों के लिए है जो प्रवेश नहीं पाते हैं और उनकी शिक्षा नहीं होती है। इस में बैकवर्ड क्लास के लोग भी शिक्षा पायेंगे इस लिए मुझे प्रसन्नता है। माननीय डागा जी ने कहा कि विश्वविद्यालय आप क्यों खोलने जा रहे हैं वहां से निराश लोग निकलते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बीमारी के लिए बीमार को ही नहीं मार सकते हैं, बल्कि आप को इलाज ढूंढना होगा। यह सही है कि निराश लोग निकलते हैं, लेकिन उन्हीं में से मान्यवर आप के जैसे प्रतीक्षा वाले लोग भी निकलते हैं। तो हम विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना को कैसे रोक सकते हैं। विश्वविद्यालय जरूर स्थापित करना चाहिए लेकिन उसका निदान सरकार को सोचना चाहिए।

विधेयक में प्रविधान है कि कुलपति की अवस्था कितनी होनी चाहिए, उस की एक सीमा है कि 65 वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। इस प्रसंग में मैं मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय के डा० लक्ष्मणस्वामी मुदालियार का जिक्र करूंगा जो प्रतिभाशाली कुलपति रह चुके हैं। इस लिए आयु की सीमा रखना उचित नहीं है। अभी अभी मैं लुधियाना विश्वविद्यालय (कृषि) से आ रहा हूं। वहां के वाइस चान्सलर 65 वर्ष से भी ज्यादा आयु के हैं। लेकिन उनकी दक्षता, कार्यकुशलता देखकर मुझे बड़ा संतोष हुआ। इस लिए दक्षता और कार्यकुशलता पर बल दे अवस्था पर नहीं।

यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि उस में जो काम करने वाले लोग हों उन की नियुक्ति में बड़ी सावधानी बरतनी चाहिये। केवल नियुक्त कर दें और उन की काम में रुचि न हो तो हमारा मकसद पूरा नहीं होगा। इस लिये सावधानी से डेडीकेटेड लोग नियुक्त किये जायें।

विश्व विद्यालयों को स्वायत्तता के मैं खिलाफ नहीं हूं लेकिन वैसी स्वायत्तता के मैं अवश्य खिलाफ हूं जो उच्छृंखलता या मनमाने ढंग से काम करने की पर्याय-वाची बन जाती है। उस स्वायत्तता के पक्ष में मैं नहीं हो सकता हूं जिसमें मनमाने ढंग से नियुक्तियां की जाती हैं या स्वायत्तता के नाम पर मैं यह समझूं कि मैं काम ही नहीं करूंगा स्वायत्तता का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि मैं अपने कर्तव्य की ओर से मुंह मोड़ लूं। इसका कतई यह अर्थ नहीं हो सकता है। इसका मतलब यह है कि मैं अपने अन्तर्मन से, तहेदिल काम करूं और उन अर्थों में स्वायत्तता का स्वागत होना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि यह यूनिवर्सिटी देश की एक ऐसी

यूनिवर्सिटी बने जहा इस देश के ही लोग पढने और सीखने के लिए न आएं बल्कि विदेशी छात्र भी इसकी ओर आकर्षित हो । यह एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ख्याति प्राप्त यूनिवर्सिटी बने और ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने की ओर अगर मंत्री महोदय ने ध्यान दिया तो न केवल आध्र प्रदेश बल्कि सारा देश बहुत उपकृत होगा और यह देश की एक बहुत अच्छी सेवा होगी ।

श्री शिव नाथ सिंह (झंझुनू) सरकार ने जो एक राजनीतिक निर्णय किया था उस निर्णय के कारण यह यूनिवर्सिटी बनने जा रही है । जब आन्ध्र के टुकडे करने की साजिश चल रही थी उस वक्त सरकार ने छ सूत्री कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की थी और उस कार्यक्रम मे इस राजनीतिक निर्णय को भी शामिल किया गया था कि हैदराबाद मे यूनिवर्सिटी बनेगी । उसका श्रीगणेश हम इस बिल से कर रहे है । हमे खुशी है कि हैदराबाद मे, आन्ध्र मे यूनिवर्सिटी बने । लेकिन इसके साथ साथ हमे देखना यह होगा कि यूनिवर्सिटीयों का विस्तार हम देश मे किस रूप मे करे । अगर राजनीतिक निणय के आधार पर हम यूनिवर्सिटी बनाते है तो उसका स्थान कहा हो, यह भी हम को देखना चाहिए । आज हम देखते है कि जितनी भी छः, सात या आठ सैंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज है हमारे देश मे उनके मुख्यालय बडे बडे शहरो मे है, वहा पर है जहा पर कि लोगो के पास शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के पहले से ही साधन मोजूद है । आप हैदराबाद का ही उदाहरण ले । हैदराबाद या आध्र के रहने वाले मुझे क्षमा करे कि वहा पर पहले से ही एक उस्मानिया यूनिवर्सिटी है । आध्र तथा तेलंगाना विवाद को समाप्त करने के लिए, समुचे आध्र प्रदेश के विद्यार्थियो को अच्छी शिक्षा की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हो सके। उनकी उच्च शिक्षा के रास्ते मे कोई रूकावट न आये इस उद्देश्य से यह जो विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया जा रहा है, इसका तो मैं विरोध नही करता हूं, इसका स्वागत ही करता हूं लेकिन जब एक शहर मे जिस की कुछ लाख की ही आबादी है, वहा एक पहले से उस्मानिया यूनिवर्सिटी है, अब उसी स्थान पर दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी हम स्थापित कर दे तो मुझे इस मे राजनैतिक पहलु के अलवा कोई दूसरा दृष्टिकोण नजर नही आता है । उस्मानिया यूनिवर्सिटी मे अगर शिक्षा के सुविधाये कम थी, उस मे कुछ कमिया थी, पर्याप्त शिक्षा की सुविधाये उपलब्ध नही थी तो उनको आप उपलब्ध कर सकते थे, उसको आप एक्सपैन्ड कर सकते थे और इस विश्वविद्यालय को किसी देहात मे खोल सकते थे । ग्रामीण जनता के वास्ते शिक्षा की सुविधाये उपलब्ध नही है बडी बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटी जो शहर मे है वहा विद्यार्थियो के लिए रहने के लिए होस्टलो मे जगह नही मिलती है और साधन नही है ऐसी अवस्था मे हैदराबाद से हट कर किसी और स्थान पर आप इसको स्थापित करते तो आप बहुत बडी देश की भी और उस प्रान्त की भी सेवा कर सकते थे । चाहे सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी हो या स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटी हो चाहे उस पर पैसा केन्द्र खर्च करे या प्रान्तीय सरकार करे तो वह पब्लिक का ही रुपया और कोशिश यही होनी चाहिए कि उसका सदुपयोग हो । मैं चाहता हू कि इसके बारे मे आप स्पिरिट करे । अब तो शायद इसके लिए समय नही है । लेकिन आइंदा इस प्रकार की सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी आप स्थापित करे तो आप देखे कि रूरल जो हमारी पापुलेशन है वह इगनोर न हो उसके लिए भी शिक्षा की सुविधाये उपलब्ध हो ।

यह वह समय था जब आप विचार कर सकते थे कि हमारी ऐजुकेशन किस प्रकार की हो । इस बिल की क्लाजिज को मैंने देखा है । सभी क्लाजिज करीब करीब वही है जो दूसरी-दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज पर लागू होती है । छात्रो को वहा पर किस प्रकार का वातावरण मिलता है, निकल पर किस प्रकार का वातावरण बन रहा है देश के अन्दर, विद्यार्थियों तथा उनके गार्जियन का कि स प्रकार का माहौल

बन रहा है उसकी तरफ भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए था। वे लोग सोचने पर मजबूर हो गए हैं कि हम अपने छात्रों को विश्वविद्यालयों में भेजें या न भेजें। आपको चाहिए थाकि कि आप इस तरह के प्रावधान इस में रखते ताकि उसमें पढ़ने वाले छात्र जब बाहर निकलें तो एक प्रकार का देश के समने आदर्श उपस्थित हो। दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों के मुकाबले में इस विश्वविद्यालय में कोई विशेषता मुझेनजर नहीं आई है। सब के सब उसी तरह के इस में प्रावधान है। हमें देखना चाहिए था कि कम से कम यहां पर एजुकेशन का स्टेंडर्ड अच्छा हो, अच्छे विद्यार्थी यहां से बाहर निकलें ताकि वे देश की एक अच्छी धरोहर बन सकें।

जितने भी नये विश्वविद्यालय बनते हैं उन के उपर सेंटर का स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का चैक होना चाहिये। चाहे वे डीम्ड युनिवर्सिटीज हो या सेंट्रल या स्टेट युनिवर्सिटीज हो या अदर हो आज वहां रुपया जिस प्रकार खर्च होना चाहिये नहीं हो रहा है। जिस चीज का मैं पहले कई बार निवेदन कर चुका हूं उस को मैं आज संकेत रूप में ही कहना चाहता हूं। जैसे हमारी पिलानी की इंस्टीट्युशन है। वह डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी है। जब वहां पर जो रुपया खर्च होता है वह पब्लिक मनी ही होता है। बिडला कंस अगर उस को पैसा देता है तो वह टैक्स बचा कर के ही उसको दान देता है। अब उस पैसे का सदुपयोग होता है या दुरुपयोग इसको आप को देखना होगा। 60—70 लाख रुपया होते हुये भी (व्यवधान) अगर पैसे का युटिलाइजेशन ठीक नहीं होता है यह देखना आप का काम है। गवर्न वगैरह हो, यह देखना आपका काम है। यहां पर इस तरह की बात न हो, यह मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि इसको तो आप मानें कि आइंदा जो युनिवर्सिटी आप दें उस को रूरल एरिया में दें और इसको तो आप मानें।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Sir, I am extremely grateful to my hon. friends for the support they have given to this measure. These days there are not many issues on which there is a national consensus. I think it augurs well for the proposed university of Hyderabad that all sections of the House have welcomed its establishment and have supported and have expressed their good wishes for the progress of this university

I wish to add my own voice to the powerful voice already raised in this House in offering good wishes to this university I hope that it would fulfil the expectations which have been expressed in this House, that it would make a real contribution to knowledge and would bring glory to the nation as a whole

A few points have been made. My job is extremely easy because there is general support. I would explain a few of the points which have been raised How can a unitary university have campuses? It is a very valid point. I think one of the hon Members did answer that. The point is that a unitary university is virtually an antonym of university which is of an affiliating type. Whatever be the campuses, whatever be the schools established by the university, these will be established by the University itself and would be directly under the control of the university Therefore, it is not a federation of different entities which are collaboratingfi together in order to impart instructions in the university. There can be many units; but, all the units will be the units of the University itself. The entire staff will be appointed by the university itself. They will

be directly responsible to the university.

The next point that has been made by a number of hon. Members is with regard to medium of instruction. This I woud like to take up in connection with another point that has been made by one of my hon. friends. It is this. What were the recommendations of the State Government which were not accepted by the Working Group headed by Dr. George Jacob? There were two major recommendations which the Working Group was unable to accept. First was that the State Government should be adequately represented in the various authorities of the university

As hon. Members have pointed out, there are other Central universities too, and in none of the Central universities is there a direct representation of the State Government on any of the bodies of the university. Therefore, it would be creating a difficult precedent if Parliament were to take the view that the university would be an institution created by Parliament but it would also at the same time be responsible even partly to another legislature.

Here, I wish to explain the point which my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye raised namely why there is a Chief Rector. The Chief Rector, being the Governor, would be entitled to get all the information and all the material regarding the university. So, although there is no direct representation, nevertheless, all the information regarding the university would be available to the State Government through the Governor and he would provide the link for close collaboration between the State Government and the university.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He will interfere, and will be a nuisance!

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The second point which the State Government had suggested but which the working group was unable to accept was that not less than 80 per cent of the admissions should be reserved for students from the State of Andhra Pradesh. The reason for not accepting this is that again, geographically, the location of the university would itself guarantee that an overwhelming majority of the students would be belonging to the area concerned.

If has always been our experience. For example, in the new university established in a part of the country with which you, Sir, are more intimately acquainted than I am, the bulk of the students belong to the area. In the Central university which I had the honour to serve for over 20 years, the bulk of the students belong to the area. This is only natural. Therefore, it would not be necessary to provide for any reservation, and in fact, the reservation tends to create more misgivings. But it would certainly solve the problem for which the university was created. After all, in the Bill that has been circulated to you, apart from what I had ventured to state in my introductory speech, if you will see the Statement of Objects and Reasons, you will see that it starts with the six-point formula. So, that intention is there. But I would urge that the reservation would not be in keeping with what my hon. friend said, namely the long-term objectives which the university must provide for, namely to add to the facilities for higher study and research to the people of the whole region and the whole country but more particularly to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): On a point of order. The hon. Minister has said that the Central university is being established according to the six-point formula. The main object behind it, as the Andhra brethren were pointing out, is to provide adequate educational facilities to the people in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Hyderabad is also the capital city of Andhra Pradesh. So, in the light of the recom-

mendations made by the State Government to the working group, 80 per cent seats should be provided to the students from that State. If noot 80 per cent, at least a considerable proportion of it should have been reserved for them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member has raised a point of order, and a point of order calls for my ruling. What is the point of order that calls for my ruling now? He just wanted to intervene and put his point of view across. There is no point of order.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: It cannot be like this. That is our objection....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has just interjected, and it has gone on record. He should not go on making a running commentary

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: That is a different matter, but the working group gave this matter its very careful consideration and it came to this conclusion. I would venture to read out from the recommendations made by the working group, which were as follows:

> "Admissions to the University should be on an All India basis, and admission tests may be prescribed for admission to different courses. Apart from the reservations suggested for (g)"—(g) is for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and such weaker sections—"no reservations be made for candidates belonging to a particular region or State."

This matter was carefully considered by the working group and it made this explicit recommendation. Experience has shown everywhere that most of the students tend to belong to the place where the university is located, for a whole variety of reasons.

My hon. friend Sudhakar Pandey stated that at least one examination should be held during the current academic session. I do not know whether it is possible but I join him in hoping that at least admissions for some courses will start as soon as possible. He also said that the Planning Board should comprise persons who are young as well as eminent. Voices had been raised in favour of youth and unfortunately youth has been defined as late forties or early fifties for the post of the Vice Chancellor. We shall keep this suggestion very much in view and try to see that people who are at least intellectually young are in the various bodies.

There is no difference of opinion between the voices expressed on this side and on that side also about the security of service of teachers; it has to be fully protected and safeguarded. We have made this provision by (a) providing for the right of appeal to the Executive Council and (b) the right to demand a tribunal in which there will be three persons, one of whom will be the nominee of the teacher concerned. The initiative also is left with the employee or the teacher or the student concerned and not with the university.

Our experience has been that this fully met the needs of the teaching community. In the Central Universities we gave this right to karmacharis and students and this has fully safeguarded their interests. The poor teacher does not have to invest a lot of money in going through various legal processes; he can argue the case himself or through a colleague of his who may understand the rules or through a professional lawyer if he so desires. The whole procedure is flexible and it has provided guarantee to the teachers about their security of tenure. If at any time it is felt that this system is creating difficulties Government will have no hesitation in coming before the House in order to ensure security of tenure to the teachers.

A point has been raised about representation to the student community. Quite rightly my friend Shri Limaye had spotted the point. Statutes have

visualised the involvement of students in the various processes of the university. We feel that it is an essential part of the learning process. If a student is not actively participating and he does not train himself to accept responsibility, he would be lacking in his training. Therefore, we have visualised this involvement but different academic communities have attempted to provide this involvement in different ways. The Jawaharlal Nehru University has attempted to do it in one way. Delhi University is seeking to do it in a slightly different way. In other universities other formulae have been evolved. Therefore, the principle is accepted But let the community come into being. That is the justification for providing only the basic framework here, that is to say, the powers of three bodies—the court, the academic council and the executive council—but leaving the whole thing to be defined after three years. At the moment the academic community has not come into being. We do not even know what are going to be the various schools. I have the Planning Board will be a very high-powered body which will do the planning of the various schools.

This brings me to the point raised by Professor Mavalankar about interdisciplinary studies. There are several problems for which training has to be given to young people, right from the undergraduate stage and in a few cases from the Master's degree stage and in some other cases at the Doctorate level, where it is essential that a student should be exposed to different disciplines if he is to get the training for solving the problems facing the country and humanity in general. I would just give two examples First is the problem of environment about which everyone is worried. At the same time, we in this country feel that while it is essential to see that the environment is not polluted, in the name of environment, the development schemes wrich will change the quality of life of the people are not set aside. This means the working together of those who have studied the value system of this country ever the centuries, those who have studied the processes of the society and those who have studied Nature in all its various forms—all these working together trying to understand what the nature of the problem is and how it can be solved. The other is the question of Earth Sciences. Hyderabad is already emerging as one of the important centres of Earth Sciences in the world. I hope it does become one of the major centres seen. We can see the beginnings are being made. Earth Sciences involve the study of not only the physical schemes and natural sciences but also the study of social sciences, because it in the interaction of man and nature which is vital, without which a proper study of the Earth Sciences is not possible. I just ventured to put forward two examples. How the Planning Board visualises this whole process, how it will divide the centres and schools, etc. are matters we would like to leave to the Planning Board. That is why we are not coming before this House with details of the functioning of the various bodies, but in any case, as has been visualised here, the detailed statutes will be placed on the Table of the House and I have no doubt if there is a desire that these should be discussed, Government will certainly be willing to held a full discussion and to benefit from whatever views have been expressed by hon. members.

My hon friend, Shri Chandrappan, has referred to Student teacher participation. I have already referred to the students. So far as the teachers are concerned, it is an overwhelmingly teacher-controlled and teacher-dominated body. The main body will be the Academic Council. It will be the principal academic body. In the matter of the Ordinances, which control the framework of courses, I would like to refer to page 30 where it would be seen that except for one category of Ordinances, all the other Ordinances can be passed only if the draft has been prepared by the Academic Council. The Executive Council has no

right even to modify that Ordinance; it can only refer it back. Therefore, the authority and control of the Academic Council in academic matters has been fully safeguarded

One word about the semester system I have had occasion to submit in this House once before, on the basis of my long experience as a teacher—and I see many of my friends here, hon Members, who have been teachers—that the existing examination system has virtually collapsed It is no use our trying to resurrect it even if we so desire The tension that it creates on the nerves of the students, that in itself is good enough justification for bringing about changes in this examination system But, so far as the safeguards are concerned I have no doubt that the University Grants Commission which is seized of the problem will see that safeguards are introduced to see that it is not abused and that it gets a fair chance

I do want to assure that there is no concept visualized here that academic promotions will be granted on the basis of seniority I would also like to state that the Central Universities have always been the first to introduce the grades recommended by the University Grants Commission, and my friend Shri Madhu Limaye, can always go and tell his friends outside that those universities for which he is responsible, they are not lagging behind the others Again, when the statutes are framed for the manner of appointment of Vice-Chancellor I hope they will be more or less on the lines of the Delhi University where the academic community is involved even though indirectly in the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor

About the medium of instruction the Working Group recommended that the medium of instruction in the University may be English, as recommended by the State Government But, as my friend, Shri Sudhakar Pandey has said, this mater should really be left to the University concerned In many other Central Universities we have not specified in the Act or in the statute as to what the medium of instruction should be We have left it to the Academic Council.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN In the establishment of the Central University it has been seen that the emphasis has been only on Humanities and not on medical sciences or engineering In fact, the difficulty all along has been more about admissions to the medical and engineering colleges than to the colleges teaching humanities The Working Group itself has recommended that medical and engineering colleges should be brought within the purview of the new University Kindly comment upon this

PROF S NURUL HASAN So far as medical education is concerned as the hon House knows I am not responsible for medical education My colleague the Health Minister, deals with medical education and I do not know what his budget position is

SHRI K NARAYANA RAO Sir he cannot divide subjects like that

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER He realises the importance of it Nobody disputes that

16 00 hrs

श्री मधु लिमये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने अपने भाषण में कहा कि 18 19, 20, 21 में जिन यूनीवर्सिटीज का निर्माण होने वाला है उन का क्या ढांचा होगा, उनके क्या मुख्य सिद्धान्त होंगे ? इस में कुछ नहीं बताया गया। डेलीगेटेड लेजिस्लेशन से सम्बन्धित है इस प्रस्ताव पर वोट ले लेंगे, उस पर आप को खुद विचार करना है। मैं आप का ध्यान श्री शंकर की किताब की ओर खींचना चाहता हूं।

PROF S NURUL HASAN If Shri Madhu Limaye would forgive me, may I first reply to the point that has already been raised?

I was looking into the recommendations of the Working Group. The recommendation says that the University, in the first phase, should provide for integrated courses in humanities, social science, commerce and natural sciences.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: On p. 733, it is written:

"While Parliament lays down broad principles in a legislative measure, it leaves to the executive to frame in conformity with these principles formal and procedural details about the measure in the form of rules, etc...."

विधेयक में सिद्धान्त हैं नहीं है, 19 से 21 में से 19 (1) का उल्लेख कर रहा हूं, फिर 20 सब क्लाज (1) और 21 (2), इस में किसी तरह के वीड प्रिन्सिपल्स नहीं दिये हैं आप मेमोरेंडम आफ डेलीगेटड लेजिस्लेशन देख लीजिए में अन्तिम पैराग्राफ पढ रहा हूं :

"The matters for which Statutes, Ordinances or Regulations may be made pertain to matters of procedure or detail and it is hardly possible to provide for them in the Bill. The delegation of legislative powers is of a normal character."

क्या आप का यह निर्णय है कि स्टेट्यूट के लिये जो विषय छोड दिये गये है पूरा कम्पोजिशन आदि क्या वह मैटर्स आफ प्रोसीजर है, तकनीकी का सवाल है या इसमें बुनियादी सिद्धान्तों बुनियादी निर्देशक तत्वों का सवाल आ जाता है। अगर आप जानते है कि मामूली प्रोसीजर का सवाल है तब तो कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन चूंकि इसके साथ प्रिन्सिपल्स का सवाल जुड़ा हुआ है ? हम चाहेंगे कि इस का ढांचा क्या होगा, किन किन लोगों को आप प्रतिनिधित्व देंगे यह बता दें। फिर मझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। नौर्थ ईस्टर्न यूनिवर्सिटी के समय भी मैंने कहा था और उस समय सभापति ने कहा था कि इन चीजों को देखना पड़ेगा। लेकिन बार बार इसी तरह के विधेयक यह ला रहे है।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): If the points are of minor significance or of a very little importance, one can understand. But if they involve certain major items and they are of major import, don't you think, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir that they must come before the House? Otherwise, how will the Parliament have any chance of scruting, control and review?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: My submission is that this House, from the very beginning, in the case of all Central Universities, has left the composition and constitution of various University bodies to the Statutes. Whether you take the Delhi University Act, the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act, the Aligarh Muslim University Act, the Banaras Hindu University Act, the North Eastern Hill University Act, throughout in all these Acts, the constitution of these bodies has been left to be defined by the Statutes. This has been done deliberately because, as was pointed out rightly by Shri Mahajan, that that makes a flexibility possible, that as the needs and requirements of the academic situation undergo a change, it is possible to bring about changes in the constitution of these bodies. This is not for the first that this principle is being introduced.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not think that it needs any ruling from me.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): A very important point has been raised about Clauses 19, 20 and 21, Rule 70 says:

"A Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power shall further be accompanied by a memorandum explaining such proposals and drawing attention to their scope and stating also whether

they are of normal or exceptional character."

Please see the Memorandum regarding Delegated Legislation. It deals only with three clauses, namely, Clauses 25, 26 and 27. No memorandum has been given with regard to Clauses 19, 20 and 21 which confer or purport to confer very wide powers of delegated legislation with regard to the constitution of the Court which will be the most important body in the entire scheme and also the Executive Council whose importance cannot also be minimised. Therefore, for the framing of statutes and other things, no provision has been made in the memorandum.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The Minister has stated that there are precedents, that the Aligarh University Bill and the Jawaharlal Nehru University Bill were adopted by the House like this. If I remember correct, when the House adopted the Bill on Aligarh University, the composition of the Court and the Executive Council was clearly defined; it was not left as a minor matter for the University to Proclaim an ordinance, for the University to proclaim an Ordinance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you mean the structure?

SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN: Yes; the structure was defined.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is one valid point which has been raised by Shri Somnath Chatterjee. Under rule 70 the 'Memorandum Regarding Delegated Legislation' should explain the scope of delegation of legislation, and a hurried glance of the Memorandum shows that you have made a reference to Clauses 25, 26 and 27. But he has made the point that Clauses 19, 20 and 21 have not been mentioned; these Clauses talk of the constitution of the Court, constitution of the Executive Council, constitution of the Planning Board according to statutes, about which there is no mention in the Memorandum Regarding Delegated Legislation and, therefore, the full scope of delegation of legislation has not been explained. I think, that is your case, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Yes, Sir.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: I would like to know where is the delegation in Clauses 19 and 20. Let him explain that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Who will make the statute? Have you read the Bill?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These Clauses prescribe that these things have to be constituted by statutes. This House is not going to make these statutes. It will be the Executive Council of the University that will make the statutes and, therefore, to that extent this House has delegated its legislative power to the Executive Council. What are you talking about? Now let us hear the Minister.

PROF S. NURUL HASAN: The reason why I quoted the precedent was that this Parliament, as a matter of principle ... (*Interruptions*). It is not like any other piece of legislation where it is covered by delegated legislation Here, the whole idea is that these changes in the constitution of these bodies should take place from time to time and, therefore if you would be pleased to see Clause 24(a), you will see that it says:

> "the constitution, powers and functions of the authorities and other bodies of the University, as may be constituted from time to time."

That is the whole idea. In the State Universities all sorts of difficulties have begun to arise because in the State Universities they have not been left to the initiative of the academic community to decide as to how the main bodies should function.

In the Central Universities, as I have submitted earlier, throughout this has been the practice that these have been prescribed from time to time.

In regard to what is going to happen after three years when the detailed statutes will be framed when the academic community has come into existence, I have already stated that these would be laid on the Table of the House and the House will have a full opportunity, if they so desire, to discuss it.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Is not a Schedule part of the Act?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. You come here and sit in the Chair and I will go and sit there. When I am regulating the House, and you do not want even listen to me, what is all this? Kindly sit down. I shall hear you. Even the Minister has not made that case. I have given my ruling, have given my ruling that whenever any other body except this House makes rules or laws or bye-laws, it is delegation of legislation. Please do not go into it any more. I think the question is limited to this as far as I am concerned. I am concerned with the procedure and nothing else. There is absolutely no question about the competence of this House to delegate its power of legislation to anybody. It is the pleasure of the House. There is no question about that.

My point here is—Mr. Chatterjee raised that—the short-coming, the inadequacy of the Memorandum of Delegation of Legislation wherein it has drawn attention to certain clauses which delegate legislation and has omitted certain other clauses which also delegate legislation, thereby not giving the full picture of the scope of delegated legislation. That is the main point.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Whatever be your ruling I accept it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I want you to enlighten me on that.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): How will the Vice-Chancellor be appointed later when it will be changed?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If you have given a ruling....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not given a ruling. I am seeking your clarification.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: That is a point. I have stated that three times earlier we do not consider it to be delegation because it is a practice which has been accepted by this House. In the cases I have enumerated in all the Central University Acts which have been passed by this House, it is a part of the deliberate policy and decision of this hon. House that in order to ensure a flexibility in the constitution and composition....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In that case, I will have to hear the House on this question whether this is delegated legislation or not. Then you are raising a very important procedural and may be constitutional question as well—whether the various bodies of the University have the power to make statutes.

I think he said a little while ago that when these statutes are made they will be brought before the House, they will be laid on the Table of the House, and this House would be at liberty to discuss those statutes and consider whether they are adequate or not. Now, your case is, if does not involve delegation of legislation, the discussion, therefore, takes a different shape. That is the point here. We have to be satisfied whether it is delegation or not.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: There are some clauses which involve delegation; there are others which do not involve delegation. Those are the clauses which I have submitted in the memorandum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have Clauses 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 to which

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee made a reference.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Now, 25 (1) also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 25(1) relates to statutes which are part of this present Bill. They are before us for discussion. We may criticise, amend, reject or accept. I don't see any connection and if you can enlighten me, I shall be thankful.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Surely, Sir. In the first schedule, in the bracket, you have Section 25(1).—This is page 13, Sir.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They do not provide any statute with regard to 19.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Please see Sec. 31(1) of page 19. There are certain statutes which are set out specifically in the Act itself. There is no question of delegation at all. They are specifically provided.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are going from the wrong end. Let us hear Mr Mahajan.

SHRI Y S. MAHAJAN (Buldana) In University Acts, it is usually provided that so many things shall be provided by statutes. The authority for making the same belongs either to the senate or the executive and this Act has provided that the Executive Council shall make them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody disputes it.

श्री मधु लिमये : राव साहब दो चीजों में कनफ्यूशन उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं। 25(1) में जो स्टेचट्स हैं वे इस कानून के साथ दिए हुए हैं। वही उस की चर्चा करता हूँ। लेकिन हम लोग चर्चा कर रहे हैं 25(2) की जिसके तहत यह तय करने का अधिकार दिया गया है कि कोर्ट का कम्पोजीशन क्या होगी, एग्जिकिटव काउंसिल की क्या होगी, एकेडमिक काउंसिल की क्या होगी और विजिटर को भी ये अधिकार दिये गए हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि आप बेसिक प्रिंसिपल के बारे में निर्णय दें (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made that point. Let us not come to that.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You have to give a ruling on that.

MR. DEUTY-SPEAKER: I will give a ruling. Mr. Mukerjee.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: (Calcutta —North-East): I am grateful and the House has reasons to be grateful to you for upholding the contention of Mr. Chatterjee in regard to this memorandum regarding delegated legislation.

From what I have heard so far, it seems clear that this memorandum requires modification. You have pointed out that in so far as clauses 25, 26 and 27 are concerned, there are certain statements in the Memorandum But, in regard to clauses 19, 20 and 21, where some sort of an elucidation was called for, there is nothing mentioned in the memorandum regarding the delegated legislation. That being so, it does appear rather paradoxical for Parliament to pass legislation without sufficient briefing in regard to what exactly is intended. My friend, the Minister, says that in regard to certain other Central University Acts, more or less, this kind of provision has been followed. I cannot recollect straightway. I suppose, even if certain Central University Acts have been passed in a certain fashion, it does not mean that in future all specific provisions in our rules should be circumvented. If something, not particularly proper, has been done earlier, it should not be repeated. Therefore, what I feel after what you have pointed out is that the Minister should offer to modify the memorandum regarding delegated legislation because this is a matter of principle where the authority of Parliament requires to be upheld, and so. I request my friend, the Minister, to submit to the ruling

and to come forward with an amended statement to the Memorandum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before we proceed further, let me say that precedents are important. We should take full note of precedents. But, I think, it will not be helpful if we are to run the House on the principle of *res judicata*. I am not a lawyer. But, if something is wrong or if a mistake has been committed or if there is some inadequacy in the past, there is nothing to bar us to take note of it and to correct it. There I won't accept that because this has been done in some other Bill, it should go on. I do not accept that. If, in the course of the discussion, it is found that there is something wrong in the other Bill, it means that that Bill or that Act should be amended. I am not going into all those details now. I am grateful to Mr. Rao for having drawn my attention to clause 25. You have read 25(1). I have taken note of it. Statutes are there. It is for us to accept or to reject or to pass them. But 25(2) is very clear. I would like to know what is the meaning of this. Don't be too much in a hurry. What does clause 25(2) say? It says:

> "The Executive Council may, from time to time, make new or additional statutes or may amend or repeal the statutes referred to in subsection (1)."

Here, according to me, it is not only a question of delegation of legislation but we are also giving the Executive Council the power of repealing the statutes made by this House. I think this goes even a little beyond the delegation of power. Now, I would like to understand how delegation of power is not involved here.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: As you know, you have raised a new point. So far as 25(1) is concerned, I shall read it out. There is a schedule. It is a positive assumption that there are certain statutes which have been specifically provided. There are certain statutes which are likely to be provided. Therefore, we have to enumerate and examine each and every provision in the first schedule to see whether the statute has been specifically provided under this category. Under item 19, all those things of that category—all those statutes—have been specifically provided. Therefore, I say there is no delegation of power. I hope I have made myself clear. I shall read clause 19 on page 23—this speaks about the finance committee. It has been specifically provided that the first statutes are those set out in the Schedule...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: And the Executive Council can amend these and can repeal these.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: That is a new point which has not been covered...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Can the executive council form a statute for its own formation? What is he seaying? I do not understand it. Can the executive council make a statute under which it will came into existence before it come into existence? How can is do so?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: I have made myself clear. There are certain statutes. Statutes *per se* have nothing peculiar to them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member practices in the Supreme Court. I have never been a student of law. But I find it really difficult to follow his argument.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: What is the difficulty? Shall I tell you what the position is? You agree with me that according to clause 25(1) there are certain statutes which have been specifically provided for in the Act itself...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like him to give as the interpretation of clause 25(2).

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: I shall come to that. That is an independent one.

The second question is what we generally call excessive delegation. That is totally different.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Excessive delegation?

SHRI K NARAYANA RAO: I shall come to that also. That has to be read with clause 22. Your question is whether the executive council can repeal the provisions which have already been made in the statutes. There is nothing wrong in it, and the Bill specifically provides for it ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, let him please cut short

SHRI K.. NARAYANA RAO: My submission is that clause 19 has nothing to do with delegation

SHRI Y .S. MAHAJAN: I would like to bring to your notice clause 24 which says:

> "Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters "

and then those matters have been specified. The power to make statutes belongs to the executive council according to clause 25(2), and the Bill has included a schedule as a transitory measure before the executive council can be set up. It is for that purpose that this schedule has been included. So there is no question of real delegation. This power belongs to the executive council, but to see that the executive council comes into existence, these temporary statutes have been provided for in the Bill.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Temporary statutes?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I think that the point which my hon. friend has submitted for your consideration is an important point. It is not a question of delegation of legislative authority. It is a basic principle that an academic institution should have autonomy. Parliament in its wisdom, on the basis of the advice rendered to it by several expert commissions had taken the view that in the university, the university authorities should be the proper agencies for determining the constitution of the various university bodies. It would lead to a great deal of difficulty in the functioning of the universities if all the detailed powers....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Not detailed powers, but only the broad framework and broad principles.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: But the broad principles have already been stated here.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What is the basis for it? What are the broad principles on which the court will be constituted?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not argue and enlarge it, I am not questioning the power of the executive council to make statutes or the power of this House to delegate this power to the executive council. That is not the point at issue.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Any power?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is the pleasure of the House I am not discussing that. My main point is this. The quesetion is whether clause 25 (2)—let us take one case—involves delegation of legislation or not. Thus is the question that has to be settled. If it cannot be settled, than I think we have a Committee on Subordinate Legislation and that will have to go into this. .

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It cannot be uncanalised power or unchallenged power.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not able to lay my hands on the exact rule, but I think that it is specifically for matters like this that this House has a Committee on Subordinate Legislation which has to pronounce whether any provision of any Bill involves delegation of legislation or not.

and whether the subordinate legislation made in certain provisions is in accordance with the provisions of the law or it is in excess and all that.

This is the question which is to be satisfied. We have to see if it involves delegation of legislation. I think the Minister himself tacitly agreed that it involves delegation of legislation. Otherwise what is the need of this memorandum on delegated legislation attached to the Bill? If you say that the Bill does not involve delegation of legislation, I see no necessity for the memorandum on delegated legislation. Let us confine the discussion to this. If this involves delegation of legislation, as you yourself have admitted by attaching a memorandum to the Bill itself, you have pointed out the extent or scope of certain clauses; you have not referred to certain other clauses of the Bill which appear to be delegation of legislation. Therefore, you have not given the House a full picture of the scope of the delegated legislation.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumtukakanam): On page 141, the rule says:

> "There shall be a Committee on Subordinate Legislation to scrutinize and report to the House whether the powers to make regulations, rules, sub-rules, bye-laws, etc. conferred by the Constitution or delegated by Parliament are being properly exercised within such delegation."

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: That has already been pointed out; after they had been done the Committee can always look into this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is not a question of *ex post facto* sanction. It does not comply with the rules.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: So far as clause 25 is concerned, we have already made a submission and have put it in the memorandum. I am not saying that clause 25 does not visualise delegation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I see the whole thing in a different light. This may help the Minister. Under this Bill which is the authority which can make statutes? Obviously it is the Executive Council only& no other authority.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जरा मुझे सुन लीजिये । आप इस क्लाज को देखिये, इस में तीन बातें है —कुछ स्टैचूट्स इस विधेयक में हैं, कुछ स्टैचूटस कार्यकारी परिषद् (एक्जीक्यूटिव काउन्सिल बनायेगी और कुछ विजिटर। आप 25(5) को देखिये—

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing sub-sections, the Visitor may make new or additional Statutes or amend or repeal the Statcs referred to in sub-section (1) during the period of three years... '

इस तरह तीन तरह के प्रावधान इस में हैं । एक किस्म के स्टेचूटस इस बिल में हैं, दूसरे एक्जीक्यूटिव काउन्सिल बनायेगी और तीसरे विजिटर बनायेगा । मेरी बहुत सीधी सादी बात है जिस पर मैं आप का फैसला चाहता हूं

whether the legislature can divest itself of its essential function, namely, to lay down the broad principles of policy.

जो 19, 20 और 21 में नहीं दिया गया है—यही मेरा सिम्पल पाइन्ट है । मैं यह नही कह रहा हू । कि डेलीगेशन नही हो सकता, लेकिन मैं कह रहा हूं —

whether the legislature can divest itself of its essential function.

बाद मे जो करना हो करिये—लेकिन करिये

within the framework of that broad policy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was reading the memorandum on dele-

gated legislation. I am grateful to Mr. Limaye for drawing attention to another aspect.

Under the Bill, the Executive Council alone has the power to make statutes and no other body has. The Visitor, of course, has the power to make additional statutes etc., but that is for three years only from now. Therefore, the question of delegation is only to the Executive Council and the Visitor for a period of three years only. In that light, I am afraid Mr. Somnath Chatterjee's contention here cannot be upheld. Clause 19 only says that the Court shall be constituted according to the statutes. Clause 20 says the Executive Council also shall be constituted according to the statutes. The Academic Council, the Planning Board—all will be constituted according to the statutes. Whose statutes? The statutes made by the Executive Council and at present made by the Visitor who can repeal or amend them for a period of three years and after that by the Executive Council Therefore, the delegation is not to the Academic Council or to the Court or to the Planning Board; it is the Executive Council only. This delegation to the Executive Council is mentioned in clause 25, which the minister has clearly dealt with in the memorandum regarding delegated legislation.

The question of principle is a question of opinion. The Minister says, the principle here should be one of laxity; it should not be prescribed in a hard and fast manner here; we would rather leave it to the wisdom of the members of the Executive Council. That is also a principle. The objections of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee cannot be upheld. I have given my ruling on that. Members are clever and they succeed in confusing the Chair in the beginning. I do not mind to be confused by an eminent lawyer like Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. Even in this, I am in good company because I am supported by such a famous professor and a very....sector member of this House like Prof. Mukerjee, who also took the same line as I had in the beginning. Therefore, I am not ashamed of that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Kmdly see para 4 of the purported memorandum:

> "The matters for which Statutes, Ordinance or Regulations may be made pertain to matters of procedure or detail and it is hardly possible to provide for them in the Bill. The delegation of legislative powers are of a normal character."

The Court is the most important body and clause 19 says that the constitution of the Court and the term of office of its members shall be prescribed by the Statute. So, it cannot be a matter of procedure or deail. It is a matter of substance. It is well settled that we cannot delegate our substantive power of legislation. We can delegate only the manner of carrying out the legislative policy that is to be laid down. In the garb of procedural matters, they cannot lay down the constitution of the court, whether it will consist of students, academicians or lawyers or traders.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How the court should be constituted, how the executive Council should be constituted, etc who should or should not be there—I think these are matters of detail.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, you have been telling us that the composition of the court, the composition of the executive and all that are matters of detail. We would have agreed to that position provided there was no precedent. But we have discussed in this House the Aligarh University Bill where the composition of the court, the executive etc. were discussed here in detail and adopted, after accepting some amendments from some members. So, why should we follow two different standards?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is something different. I am concerned

with the Rules of Procedure and the portions of the Constitution relating to the procedure. The maximum freedom to constitute these boards and these bodies in any way they think fit, I think that itself is a principle, and I think it is a principle that is in consonance with the principle of autonomy of the University.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It is executive dictatorship, not autonomy!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have accepted the principle of autonomy to the universities. It is a principle that in accordance with that autonomy we do not become very hard and fast in prescribing rules.

SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN: Can we not prescribed the broad outlines?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, on those grounds, I cannot accept this I think we have had enough of discussion on this. I will now put the motion to the vote of the House

The question is:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching University in the State of Andhra Pradesh and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now

Clause 2 (definitions)

take up clause-by-clause consideration For *clause* 2 there is one amendment by Shri Suryanarayana. Is he moving it?

SHRI K SURYANARAYANA: I want to withdraw it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you do not move it, then you cannot speak.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Then I want to move it.

I beg to move:

Page 2,—

for line 30, *substitute*—

'(r) "University" means the Nagarjuna University.' (4)

My friends from Telegana have strongly expressed their sentiments against my amendment, which seeks to give this University the name of a great scholar, namely, Nagarjuna. There is no motive behind this move. Further "Hyderabad" is also the capital of the entire Andhra Pradesh; it is not a part of Telengana alone. Yet, we have not objected to using the word "Hyderabad". We only wanted to have the name of a universal scholar who hails from Andhra. If my friends from Telengana are not happy about that name, I am not pressing for my amendment.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would say that if the hon Members are not so serious about their amendments, they should not move them. They should not be frivolous.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: In a sense, I am serious about it. But, then, I want to oblige my friends from Telengana.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you do not want to press an amendment, just for the sake of speaking, do not move an amendment. Further, you have already spoken Let us not take the time of the House in this way.

Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 4 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put clause 2 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 4 (Objects).

SHRI M C DAGA I beg to move

Page 3, line 7,—

add at the end—

"to make education job-oriented and vocationalised' (10)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I will now put amendment No 10, moved by Shri Daga to the vote of the House

Amendment No 10 was put and negatived.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

'That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted
Clause 4 was added to the Bill

Clause 5 (*Powers of the University*)

SHRI M C DAGA I beg to move

Page 4, line 16,—

for 'special' substitute 'necessary (11)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) I beg to move —

Page 4, line 14,—
after for *insert*—

"their food and other essential commodities like books, exercise books and other reading and writing materials at subsidised rates and for" (16)

Page 4, line 19,—
after 'University" *insert*—

"with their help and cooperation" (17)

Page 4, line 22,—

add at the end—

"and for supply of food articles and other essential commodities to them" (18)

Page 4,—

after line 31, *insert*—

"(26) to ban communal, disruptive and anti-national organisations and such propaganda in the campus of the University" (19)

उपाध्यक्ष जी, हैदराबाद विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक बनने के समय मेरे मन मे यह आशा थी कि अन्य केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की तुलना में यह आदर्श विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित हो । और इस तरह का प्रयास सरकार की तरफ से किया जायेगा । कुछ बातें जरूर इसमें नयी हैं लेकिन जहा तक छात्रों से सम्बन्धित सवाल हैं उनकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान अभी भी नही जा रहा है । तो, 16 नवम्बर को जो सशोधन है पृष्ठ 4 में पक्ति 14 जहा यह बात कही गयी है (प्वाइन्ट नं० 19)

"to supervise the residences of the students of the University and to make arrangements for promoting their health and general welfare,"

यह अधिकार विश्वविद्यालय का है मैं उसी में अरेन्जमेंट फार' के बाद जोडना चाहता हू

their food and other essential commodities like books exercise books and other reading and writing materials at subsidised rates and for"

यह बडा महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है । आज हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम विश्वविद्यालयों के छात्र आन्दोलित हैं, उन को खाने को राशन नही मिलता, दूसरी आवश्यक सामग्री नही मिलती । एक्सरसाइज बुक्स और किताबो की यह हालत है कि तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में

कमी है, यह मिल नही रही हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने बहुत दिनों तक यूनिवर्सिटी को खोला नही कि कापी किताबे मिल नही रही हैं, लड़के हल्ला मचायेंगे । तो अब वह समय आ गया है और मैं चाहता हू कि इस बिल में इस बात की गुंजाइश रखी जाती कि विश्वविद्यालय को यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये ताकि विद्यार्थियों का असतोष दूर हो सके । तमाम जगह यह आन्दोलन चल रहे हैं । बिहार, यू० पी० या कोई भी सूबा हो हर जगह मांग कर रहे हैं छात्र और उनके सगठन कि विद्यार्थियो के लिए अनाज और दूसरी आवश्यक सामग्री की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, किताब और कापियो की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये इसलिए मैं चाहता हू कि यह सशोधन उसमें रखा जाये।

मेरा दूसरा सशोधन पेज 4 के 21वें प्वाइन्ट में है जो अनुशासन की कार्यवाहियों के सिलसिले में है । मेरा सशोधन है कि इस सिलसिले में आप उनका काआपरेशन लीजिए । उन का सहयोग भी लीजिए और विद्यार्थियों की बाते सुनिये । साथ ही जो कर्मचारी है उन का सहयोग भी ले ।

उसी तरह से आप ने आगे चल कर कहा है कर्मचारियो के बारे में, उन के बारे में भी मेरा कहना है उन की भी सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें और एक नयी चीज जोडनी है । आप ने विश्वविद्यालय के 25 अधिकारों की चर्चा की है, मैं 26वा अधिकार जोडना चाहता हू

To ban communal disruptive and anti-national organisations and such propaganda in the campus of the University

आप देख रहे हैं खास तौर से बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में साम्प्रदायिक सवाल को लेकर, आर० एस० एस० के सवाल को लेकर कई कमिशन नियुक्त हुए उन्होंने सिफारिशें दीं । लेकिन उन को सरकार लागू नही कर सकी । देश के कोने कोने में साम्प्रदायिक प्रचार हो रहे हैं, भारत की एकता को तोड़ने की बातें की जा रही हैं, जैसे आन्ध्र में की गई, और इसी तरह का प्रचार यूनिवर्सिटी कैम्पस में किया जाता है । इसलिए यह बात जोडी जाये । आप देख रहे हैं कि विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर वातावरण खराब हो रहा हैं और सरकार की हिम्मत नही है उन पर उगली उठाने की । इसलिए इस तरह की बात इस में रखी जाये । इसलिए मेरे सशोधन को सरकार को मान लेना चाहिए ताकि कम से कम हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी में यह बात न हो, और खुद सूते में जो इस तरह के तत्व है वे फिर इस तरह की बाते उठा कर के गडबडी पैदा न करें, वहा की एकता को तोडने की कोशिश न करे । इसलिए मत्री जी मेरे चारो सशोधनों को स्वीकार करे तभी हम समझेंगे कि कुछ नये आदर्श स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं इस विधेयक के जरिये ।

PROF S. NURUL HASAN Much as I appreciate the sentiments expressed by my hon friend, I am unable to accept the amendments

SHRI H N MUKERJEE Is it a reply? He has said things of substance and they have to be replied to properly The House cannot be treated in this fashion We are not going to tolerate this There has to be an answer, and a substantial answer

PROF S NURUL HASAN: I am prepared to give the answer I have already submitted—and the point was discussed in connection with the point which had been raised as a point of order—that we cannot go into the details of how a university is going to function in the Act itself Now is it the intention of this hon. House to decide that this particular facility shall be provided to the students, that particular facility shall be provided to the students, and are all these details going to be given? Is it going to be said now that the quantity of

ration should be so much that the exercise books should be of such and such a variety, that the slide rule should be of such and such a variety? I was deliberately avoiding going into all these details, but since my very revered, friend, hon. Prof. Mukerjee, asked me that I should speak and because I want to make it quite clear that I do not want to be disrespectful either to any hon Member or to the House, I want to take these arguments very seriously What I am trying to submit is that I am explaining the reasons why I am unable to accept these details So far as the broad principle is concerned, I have already stated that I am in sympathy with him (*Interruptions*) So far as communal problems are concerned, the decision of this Government is very well known, we do not wish to encourage communalism in any form But is this the proper authority to implement the policy of the struggle against communalism?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now, I will put all the amendments to clause 5 to vote

Amendments Nos 11 *and* 16 *to* 19 *were put and negatived.*

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now, the question is

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 5 *was added to the Bill.*

Clause 6 *was added to the Bill.*

Clause 7 (*University open to all classes, castes and creed*)

SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY. I move:

Page 5, line 2,—

add at the end—

"and students who despite being natives of Andhra Pradesh are precluded from getting admission to educational institutions in Hyderabad due to residential stipulation, if any, by the University having jurisdiction over the City of Hyderabad." (9)

SHRI M C DAGA. I move:

Page 4, line 40,—

for "not be lawful" *substitute*—

"be illegal" (12)

Pages 4 and 5,—

omit lines 45 and 46 and 1 and 2 respectively (13)

SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY. I have already explained the facts of the situation and have pleaded for a sympathetic understanding With regard to this aspect it is very necessary and it is only in the spirit of the six-point formula that such an enabling provision is made Otherwise, the six-point formula will be a pointless formula.

SHRI M C DAGA I have already requested the hon Minister that when he is saying

"The University shall be open to persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed, caste, or class, and it shal not be lawful "

I want that the words 'it shall not be lawful' be substituted by the words 'it shall be illegal' That way you can also have the door open. You say it is illegal There is a difference between 'unlawful' and 'illegal'.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) I hope the hon Minister understands the difference between the two

PROF S NURUL HASAN. So far as the first point is concerned I have, you will bear me out, explained at length why I was unable to accept that.

So far as the second point is concerned, my appeal to my distinguished friend opposite who knows the use of the English language much better than I do, to explain that.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now, I will put all the amendments to vote

Amendments Nos 9, 12 and 13 were put and negatived

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now, the question is

'That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 to 23 were added to the Bill

Clause 24 (*Statutes*)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI I move

Page 8, line 38,—

after 'students' *insert* and teachers" (21)

मान्यवर मेरा बहुत ही मामूली संशोधन है स्टेटयूट्स के अन्दर है । (K) में कहा है

'participation of students'

इसके बाद में चाहता हू

'participation of students and teachers in the affairs of the University"

ना टीचर्स शब्द जोड दे ।

PROF S NURUL HASAN Teachers are in every body of the University The amendment deals with teachers and I am quite willing to assure the hon House that each of these bodies will have adequate representation of teachers The Academic Council will be almost entirely of the teachers May be some students will be on it and the Executive Council will have a very large number of teachers So will the Court

MR DEPUY-SPEAKER Now, I will put the amendment of Shri Ramavatar Shastri to vote

Amendment No 21 was put and negatived

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now, the question is,

"That clause 24 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24 was added to the Bill
Clauses 25 to 29 were also added to the Bill

17 00 hrs.

Clause 30 (*Conditions of Service of employees*)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI I beg to move

Page 11, line 24—

after 'umpire" *insert*—

'who shall not be in any way connected with the University', (22)

Page 11, lines 24 to 28,—

omit 'The decision of the Tribunal shall be final, and no suit shall lie in any civil court in respect of the matters decided by the Tribunal Every such request shall be deemed to be a submission to arbitration upon the terms of this section within the meaning of the Arbitration Act 1940" (23)

आपने कहा है

One member nominated by the employees concerned

और एक अम्पायर । अ अम्पायर से बाद में चाहता हू कि ये शब्द जोड दिये जाये ।

who shall not be in any way connected with the university

एम्प्लायी चुन यह तो ठीक है । इस एग्जेक्टिव ाउंसि करे वह भी ठीक है लेकिन तीसरे को यानी अम्पायर की नियुक्ति जो रिजिटर करेगा उसको किसी भी तरह से विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बन्धित नही होना

चाहिए । अगर होगा तो जाहिर बात है कि कोई मसला ऐसा आयेगा कि विवाद का जिस में किसी का साथ देना होगा तो यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में सबका ही वह साथ देगा । इस वास्ते अम्पायर जो चुना जाये उसे किसी भी प्रकार से विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बन्धित नहीं होना चाहिए ।

दूसरे आप ने कहा है :

'The decision of the Tribunal shall be final..'.

मैं चाहता हूं कि दी डिसिशन के बाद जितने भी शब्द है पैरा के आखिर तक उस सारे मैटर को हटा देना चाहिए, निकाल देना चाहिए । इसको रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । ट्रिब्यूनल के फैसलों के खिलाफ अपील करने का अधिकार कर्मचारी को होना चाहिए । आप यहां अंकुश लगा रहे है ताकि वे आगे न जा सकें । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सबको आप निकाल दें और इसको अधिकार रहना चाहिये कि अगर वे समझें कोर्ट में जाना चाहिए तो वह जा सकें ।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I can give this assurance In several of the Central universities umpires have been appointed by the Visitor. There is not even one case where a person is appointed who has connection with the university. Therefore, it is not necessary for him to have any sort of misgivings. While Mr. Bhattacharyya was speaking I intervened and said that the concept of tribunal is acting in the interest of the employees. It has helped them, form un necessary and expensive litigation. However, the power of the High Courts|Supreme Court etc. is always there. Anybody can go for writ if he is aggrieved at any decision of the tribunal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put Amendments No. 22 and No. 23 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 22 and 23 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the question is:

"That Clause 30 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.
Clause 30 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 31 to 41 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule

SHRI M. C DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 13, line 42,—

for "sixty-five" *substitute* "sixty" (14)

Page 15, line 23,—

for "sixty-five" *substitute* "sixty" (15)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 14, line 5,—

for "three" *substitute* "two" (25)

Page 19, line 7, —

for "three" *substitute* "five" (26)

Page 19, line 17,—

for "three" *substitute* "five" (27)

Page 20, line 7,—

for "seven" *substitute* "fifteen" (28)

Page 26, line 38,—

after "misconduct" *insert*—
"and preaching of communal and caste hatred" (29)

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Sir, the Vice-Chancellor is retiring at 65. Already it is said that Registrar will retire at 60. Teachers who teach will retire at 60. Why this discrimination? These

are sufficiently old to work as Vice-Chancellors. Why do you want to employ them?

So many teachers are there. After all, the teachers retire at the age of sixty. All Registrars are also retiring at the age of sixty. When all of them retire at the age of sixty, why should the Pro-Vice-Chancellor retire at the age of sixty-five? I have not been able to understand why you have fixed that the Vice-Chancellor or Pro-Vice-Chancellor should retire at the age of sixty.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मुझे कोई औचित्य मालूम नहीं देता है कि वाइस चांसलर की आप 65 साल की उम्र रखे । मेरे सूबे में यह सवाल उठा हुआ है दूसरे संदर्भ मे । वहां सरकारी कर्मचारियों को रिटायर करने की उम्र में 55 करना चाहते हैं 58 से । इसको लेकर हंगामा हो रहा है । वहां तो वे 58 से 55 पर आना चाहते है और यहां आप वाइस चांसलर के लिए 65 रखना चाहते हैं । यह ठीक नही है । रजिस्ट्रार तो शायद 60 तक जाएगा लेकिन इन की आप 65 रखना चाहते हैं । इसमें कोई तारतम्य नही है नौजवानों को कम उम्र वालों को आप को प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिये कि वे भी वाइस चांसलर बन सक । आप को नहीं चाहिए कि जब तक वह 65 साल का न हो जाये उनको आप रोक सके । इस उम्र को 60 किया जाना चाहिये यही मेरा संशोधन है ।

वाइस चांसलर को आप तीन हजार तनख्वाह देगे । और भी सुविधाय देंगे । मकान उसको फर्निश्ड मिलेगा । यात्रा भत्ता मिलेगा । उस पर हजारों रुपये खर्च आप का होगा । इसलिए मेरा संशोधन है कि उसकी तनख्वाह को आप दो हजार कर द । यह मेरा पच्चीसवां संशोधन है ।

मेरा 26वा संशोधन यह है कि जो डीन एव्वाइन्ट होगा होल टाइम इसका कार्य काल आपने तीन साल रखा है । पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बली के मेम्बलर पांच साल रहगे

लेकिन वह बेचारा तीन साल ही रहेगा । उसने क्या कसूर किया है ? उनके लिए भी आप पांच साल की अवधि रखिये ताकि उनकी अपनी प्रखर बुद्धि का परिचय देने का मौका मिले और छात्रों को अधिक फायदा भी हो सके । इस वास्ते जहां आपने तीन साल रखा है वहां मैं चाहता हूं कि आप पाच साल रखें ।

मीटिंग बुलाने के बारे में आपने सात दिन के नोटिस की बात कही है । इसको ले कर मैंने 28 वे सशोधन मे यह चाहा है कि पद्रह दिन का नोटिस देना चाहिये । सात दिन का पर्याप्त नही है । इसको कम से कम पद्रह दिन का आप कर दे । आप तो जानते ही है कि डाक की व्यावस्था ठीक नही है पत्र समय परभी मिलते है । अब सात दिन रखने से परेशानी होगी । इस वास्ते आप इस नोटिस की अवधि को पद्रह दिन कर दे ।

29 वें सशोधन में मैंने यह चाहा है कि अध्यापकों को जहा आप और आरोपों के कारण हटाए वहा यह कारण भी जोड दे प्रोचिंग आफ एग्युमेन्ट एड कान्टेहेटरेड । मै बिहार से आता हूं । आप तो जानते ही है कि वहा जातपात और साम्प्रदायिकता का प्रचार बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर होता है । इसको रोका जाना चाहिये । राष्ट्रीय एकता मजबूत हो सके इस वास्ते भी यह जरूरी है कि इस तरह के जो तत्व है उनको सख्ती से दबाया जाए उनको मनमानी करने का मौका न दिया जाए ।

मेरे इन सशोधन के औचित्य की मैं चाहता हूं आप समझे और इन सशोधनों मे से कम से कम कुछ को मान ही ले ।

प्रो० एम नूरुल हसन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे माननीय मित्र ने जो बात कही मैं उन

के जजबात से पूरी तरह सहमत हूं । लेकिन जो उस में दिकते हैं वह बताना चाहता हूं इस वजह से कि कोई गुस्ताखी न समझी जाय इसलिए आप का व त ले कर एक एक बात का जवाब देना चाहूंगा ।

65 साल इसलिए किया गया है कि जितने आयोग अब तक बनाए गए है उन सबो ने सिफारिश की है कि 65 साल तक वाईस-चासलर की एज-लिमिट होनी चाहिए ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वे सिफारिश करने वाले 65 साल के रहे होंगे ।

प्रो० एस नरूल हसन : अगर माननीय सदस्य खुद ही तकरीर करना चाहते है तो मुझे कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं । नहीं तो सुन ले जो कुछ मैं कह रहा हूं :

अर्ज यह है कि यह भी वह विजुअलाईज करना चाहते है कि वे टीचर्स जो अपना टीचिंग कैरियर 60 साल की उमर पर खत्म करेंगे उन को यदि यूनिवर्सिटी में वाईस-चांसलर या प्रो-वाईस चांसलर बनाना मुनासिब समझा जाय तो बनाया जा सके इसलिए मैक्सिमम लिमिट 65 साल को रखी है :

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Why not accept the floor concept?

प्रो० एस नरूल हसन : फ्लोर कंसिप्ट इसलिए नहीं है कि अब टेंडेंसी ज्यादातर यह है कि यार लोगों को वाईस-चांसलर बनाओ ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK: It is self-contradictory.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: But if it is different, it depends on what type of people are available and what type of people we want to have. These days, if I may make a submission, it is not easy to persuade really suitable and competent scholars to take up the post of vice-chancellor, and, therefore,it is essential that there should be the maximum latitude. I would like only one basic condition namely that there should be a person of eminence. I think we should not compromise on that.

So far as the question of salary is concerned, the House will recall that I had made a statement here that the salary of a professor would go up to Rs. 2500, and it was in accordance with the recommendations of the UGC as well as the earlier recommendation of the Gajendragadkar Committee that we have now come forward that the salary be Rs. 3000.

In regard to the question of misconduct, I think that at the university stage, you will bear me out, Sir, it will be very difficult to say, unlike in a school, whether you can lay down definite guidelines; at the university level it is not always easy to say what does constitute a misconduct by way of teaching and preaching and what does not. Therefore, we should leave it to the academic community to define it in the best manner that they can. For these reasons, I am unable to accept the amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendments to the Schedule to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 14, 15 *and* 25 *to* 29 *were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill. Clause 1, *the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed".

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I do not wish to give the impression that I am holding up the proceedings, because the next item is one of very special importance. But having begun my teaching career in the Andhra University, I thought perhaps I should at some stage or the other....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is news to the House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: ....say a few words in regard to this university at Hyderabad. My grouse, however, is that this Bill appears to be prepared in a routine manner; in so far as it is presented to us it does include many things which are not particularly helpful, and there are omissions which are rather pernicious.

If it was only in order to satisfy the demands made in Andhra during certain agitation and the six point formula and that sort of thing, it is a different matter. But when we are having a Central University being established at a place like Hyderabad which is a very welcome thing, Parliament and the country surely expected a better job of it having been done by the Government. I say this inspite of the fact that experience of the country in regard to the Central Universities so far has not been particularly happy. We have Banares, Aligarh, Visvabarati and Delhi, almost everywhere all the time from year's and to year's end there is something or the other which is happening which tarnishes the image of our country. At least when we had the Jawaharlal Nehru University Bill on the anvil of Parliament, we discovered that there was an effort to try and set up a university of the type which would be commensurate with certain of the national requirements of today I know that Jawaharlal Nehru University has turned out to be a white elephant of an institution with high-faultin pretensions but with a performance which did not square up anything like the expectations which had been roused. But at any rate it is a good exercise which we had in Parliament when we thought what kind of a thing a university of a proper order should try and do. In this I find nothing is done. Purely routine set of things are stated. The Minister says that certain things have not been said because they are matters of detail. But many detailed matters are brought in here.

The Minister tells the House in answer to Shri Shastri there that he could not include anything in relation to this university's objective, say, consolidating the principle of national integration, because he thought that was beyond the ambit of this kind of legislation. This is a little too much. We do want our Government, when it starts a Central University with some central objectives to give an idea as to what specalities are going to accrue from the work of this university. I could have understood of the Andhra region and its requirements were given some special mention and certain studies appertaining to certain departments of thought and action which would be very opposite to the needs of the country today came under the aegies of this University. Nothing of the sort We are told in this House that there was a report by Dr George Jacob, Chairman of the University Grants Commission and that the recommendations in that report were accepted by the Government and have been followed in these formulations None of us, as far as I know, have been able to lay our hands on a copy of this report of Dr Jacob What Dr. Jacob and his collegues thought in regard to what needed to be done about the University in Hyderabad, we do not know; in Hyderabad we did have Osmania University which, whatever one might think of it, had at one time a history which one could be proud of. I remember, for example, long time back much before Independence even though it was under the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Osmania University

brought out publications in Urdu which would be used as text books right up to the highest post-graduate stage. That was something of an effort on a national scale of a national character. On this occasion the Minister is even chary of giving an assurance to the House that the medium of instruction would be—an Indian language. He knows very well about the Education Commission having recommended, I forget how many years ago, that there should be a library language which is the English language and the medium of instruction should be one of the Indian languages. Now in the year of Grace 1974 we have a Central University set up in Hyderabad and not a word is said about the Government's intention about the Education Commission's recommendation about the medium of instruction. This kind of thing goes on. In the meantime we have commissions, committees, reports and reviews and discussions and recommendations and all that sort of thing. Then we get the Planning Commission which comes into the picture, the economy of the country collapses in such a gregious fashion that even the Central Advisory Board of Education cannot meet. Therefore, in this context of things, to be confronted with this sort of legislation which might have been a pleasure in other circumstances but situated as we are today, I find this a dismal proposition, a melancholy formulation, a completely inadequate statute, and something which is utterly unimaginative. But that is perphas all in line with the ways of the Government of the day.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I only wish my hon. friend had listened to what I had to say. Then may be the adjective be used would not have been as strong as they were.

MR. DPEUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

17.22 hrs.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1974

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up the discussion of the Finance (No. 2) Bill. It is proposed to allot 10 hours to the discussion of this Bill, which may be divided as follows: 7 hours for general discussion, 2 hours for clause-by-clause consideration and 1 hour for third reading. If you all agree, we will go by that time. The Home Minister will move this Bill for consideration.

AN HON. MEMBER: Home Minister?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry; the Finance Minister will move it. I am a human being and there can be a slip of the tongue. In this connection, I have received...

17.23 hrs.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): The Chair was making a pronouncement and he was half way. He started a clause in his sentence. We do not know what he was going to say. We are left in a very intriguing position.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Unless you are prepared to finish the other half of the sentence!

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): He said, the Home Minister will move the Bill. Then he corrected it and said it was a slip of tongue. Then he slipped away from the House, when you occupied the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: I was told that they wanted to raise certain objections and points. But it is already very late.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Mr. Somnath Chatterjee is going away. He may be permitted to make his point.

MR. SPEAKER: Unless the Finance Minister moves the motion, there is nothing before the House.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Rule 117 says:

> "On the day on which such motion is made or on any subsequent day to which the discussion is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, but the details of the Bill shall not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principle."

Therefore, once he moves the Bill, I can discuss only the principle of the Bill and the general provisions. I cannot oppose it.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): That you can do when it is moved.

MR. SPEAKER: He can say something or oppose only when there is something before the House.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I beg to move*:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Before the motion is moved I can object to the motion. After it is moved I can deal only with the principle of the Bill. Further, I cannot speak twice.

MR. SPEAKER: Already it is going to be 5.25 p.m. The other item is to be taken up at 5.30 p.m. Further, unless a motion is moved, how can he raise any point. I do not think there is any validity in that point. Once the motion is moved he can raise any objection based on the Rules of Procedure or the Constitution. A point of order can be raised at any time, with the permission of the Chair. What is wrong about it?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): After having known about the nature of the Bill, we could submit that it should not be presented to this House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: (Burdwan): Sir, you will remember that this Finance (No. 2) Bill was preceded by a statement by the hon. Finance Minister about certain taxation proposals of the Government of India. In so far as this speech, or the statement that we have got in the form of the Finance Minister's speech, is concerned, it stated that the budgetary estimates that have been prepared, which we got in the form of Finance Bill No. 1, the expenditure that was contemplated there would not be sufficient, that the budgetary deficit will increase and that it is essential to contain the size of the budgetray deficit. He further says "the total resources in sight in the current year will be very much larger than the deficit of Rs. 126 crores which was estimated when presenting this year's budget". Therefore, the Government have thought of bringing proposals for mobilising additional resources by way of taxation. To meet the additional expenses the Government have come with proposals for larger receipts. That means they want to impose taxation. So far as estimated receipts are concerned, we have not been given any estimate. So far as the expenditure is concerned, and this is very very important, on the basis of which these proposals of Finance (No. 2) Bill have been brought forward, they do not give us any idea as to the estimated expenditure. If you see rule 219, it says:

> "In this rule 'Finance Bill' means the Bill ordinarily introduced in each year to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government of India for the next following financial year and includes a Bill to give effect to supplementary financial proposals for any period."

Now, what the Finance Minister has brought forward is a supplementary

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

financial proposal for this particular period, which is being discussed as Finance (No. 2) Bill. The procedure is very clear. The Government comes forward before the House with an annual financial statement of receipt and expenditure. Until and unless the expenditure which the Government is thinking of incurring is known, there is no question of sanction of expenditure and, far less, sanction of income that is required to be given. It is very clear. Parliament's control is not only over the income but also over the expenditure

I would like to quote from May's Parliamentary Practice, p. 676:

> "The Crown, therefore, acting with the advice of its responsible Ministers makes known to the Commons the pecuniary necessities of the Government; the Commons in return grant such aids or supplies as are required to satisfy these demands; and they provide by taxes, and by the appropriation of other sources of the public income, the ways and means to meet the supplies which they have granted. ..."

It is very clear. Therefore, the Government must first make it known to the House what is the amount required, what will be the expenses and, on the basis of the expenses the estimated receipts will be formulated and taxation proposals will be brought forward which this House, no doubt, will consider and grant or not grant.

It further says:

> "Thus, the Crown demands money, the Commons grant it, and the Lords assent to the grant, but the Commons do not vote money unless it is required by the Crown;"

We do not know what is the amount that is required by the Government. There is no estimated expenditure.

Again, if I may quote from Kaul and Shakdher, it says:

> "The Finance Bill containing the annual taxation proposals is considered and passed by the Lok Sabha only after the Demands for Grants have been voted and the total expenditure is known."

It is essential to precede the Finance Bill by Demands for Grants. Today, we do not know what will be the additional estimated expenditure. The budgetary deficit has not been indicated in the Finance Minister's statement. The Finance Bill does not show that. Without knowing that, we are considering the taxation proposals.

Now, this money, when collected will go to the Consolidated Fund of India Once it goes into the Consolidated Fund of India, nothing can come out of the Consolidated Fund of India without getting an appropriation Bill or a vote on account or a supplementary grant approved by the House. That is very very clear.

If you kindly refer to the Constitution of India, it makes it absolutely clear. Article 114 says:

> "As soon as may be after the grants under article 113 have been made by the House of the People, there shall be introduced a Bill to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of all moneys required to meet..."

—the expenses indicated here.

Then, you kindly see sub-article (3) of article 114. It says:

> "Subject to the provisions of articles 115 and 116, no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law passed in accordance with the provisions of this article."

Article 114 will apply to all appropriation Bills for all payments out of the Consolidaed Fund of India. Even if one pie has to be taken out of the Consolidated Fund of India, there has to be an appropriation Bill within the meaning of article 114 for which the

procedure is laid down in article 114. That has to be followed.

Article 114 says that there has to be approval of grants preceding an appropriation Bill. Therefore, once the new additional taxes are imposed and are realised, they will go to the Consolidated Fund of India. Even if the Government takes one pie out of it, there has to be an appropriation Bill and, before an appropriation Bill can be passed, there have to be demands for grants which have to be approved by the House.

There are two exceptions in sub-article (3) of article 114, that is, articles 115 and 116. Article 115 deals with supplementary, additional or excess grants. It says:

> "if the amount authorised by any law made in accordance with the provisions of article 114 to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purposes of that year or when a need has arisen during the current financial year for supplementary or additional expenditure..."

Then, supplementary grants have to be brought in under article 116 to which there is no question of appropriation Bill being applicable.

Another exception is article 116 which deals with votes on account. This is not a vote on account. There is no question of a vote on account. This is not a supplementary grant for which they have come. They have come here with additional proposals for raising finance by taxation for unexplained, unestimated and undisclosed expenditure. This is against the principle of the Constitution, against the requirements of the Constitution and against the provisions of the rule, and I submit that it is not permissible.

If I summarise, no expenditure can be incurred by the Government unless authorised by Parliament. Parliament must authorise the expenditure, each and every pie, in this country so long as the Constitution is there, and Parliament cannot authorise an expenditure unless it knows the items of expenditure. I cannot authorise taxation unless it is required to meet such and such expenses. Undisclosed expenses cannot justify a taxation proposal. Parliament cannot sanction a taxation proposal without knowing the items of expenditure, and no money can be withdrawn except under authorisation made by law. Therefore, a Finance Bill in my submission can only be considered and passed after the Demands for Grants have been made and those have been voted and we know the expenses. We cannot allow the Government to take money for unauthorised expenses It has not been indicated in respect of what account the amount that is to be recovered will be expended. In the absence of an Appropriation Bill, no money can be withdrawn. This is not permissible without the Demands for Grants being made and without their being voted by Parliament.

MR SPEAKER: We shall resume the discussion on this tomorrow Now we take up the half-an-hour discussion to be raised by Shri Damani.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): If the House agrees, we may postpone the half-an-hour discussion and may continue with this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, no. We have already fixed our programme. That is not possible.

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH It is a suggestion for the House to consider.

MR. SPEAKER: A suggestion has been made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the half-an-hour discussion may be postponed.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): I agree for its being postponed.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): In this Session we have been postponing half-an-hour discussions every time, and some of us are quite prepared and ready here to ask questions. So why should that depend on only one member? The discussion on the Finance Bill may continue tomorrow. We should not postpone the haf-an-hour discussion.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): यह वित्त विधेयक का मामला आज आध घंट में समाप्त होने वाला नहीं है, इस लिये इसको आज नहीं लेना चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Mr. Damani

17 39 hrs

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

SETTING UP OF PAPER AND NEWSPRINT UNITS IN JOINT SECTOR

SHRI S R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Mr Speaker, Sir, this half-an-hour discussion has arisen out of the answer given on 24th July, 1974, to my Unstarred Question No. 471. My question was:

> "whether the joint sector idea in setting up paper and newsprint units has run into difficulties and if so, the basic differences that have arisen between Government and the parties who were ready to cooperate in the begining. "

In reply to my question, the hon. Minister has said:

> "Discussions on the pattern of management and mode of financing of such projects have been held between the Government and the private sector parties, and various alternatives are under examination."

My aim in asking the question was with what urgency Government was setting up units to increase production in the Joint Sector scheme, or otherwise.

My second aim was to know how far the ideas projected by the hon. Minister himself of the joint sector have crystallised whether there is some uncertainty or whether it has taken some definite shape of participation between the public and private sector. With that intention I raised that question but the answer was not clear. Therefore I have raised this half-an-hour discussion.

We know very well that at present there is an acute shortage of newsprint as well as paper in the country. For the last 15 years there is only one unit for newsprint at Nepa with a capacity of 75,000 tonnes but it produces only 47 per cent of its capacity and meets only 30 per cent of the country's requirements.

17 42 hrs.

[MR HENRY AUSTAIN in the Chair.]

Provision has been made and assurances were given that the production will increase and that efforts are being made to see that the country becomes self-sufficient in this regard and that we are not to import newsprint from abroad. But so far no new unit has come into production and as such, the situation has become very serious. The newspapers are finding it very difficult to get the required quantity of newsprint. They are always pressing the Information and Broadcasting Ministry for allotment of more quotas They cannot afford to buy newsprint at high prices in black market. And this thing is going on Now, many news papers have already reduced their size and the number of pages. I think a time will come when, if this situation continues, they will have to bring a mini newspaper and mini news items and at that time it will be difficult for them to give space for Ministers' speeches which they are getting at present ... 8

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): That will be a very good thing.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Now, the Hindustan Paper Corporation was set up in 1970. What was its aim? The aim was to set up 3 pulp and

paper projects and one newsprint project, to increase the production of pulp and newsprint. Four years have passed and I want to know from the hon. Minister what progress they have made in this regard. The idea was to put up one Pulp and Paper project of 30,000 tonnes capacity in Nagaland. I think it is only on paper. Then one project at Nowgong for pulp and paper with 80,000 tonnes capacity and another at Cachar with 80,000 tonnes capacity and the fourth one is the Kerala Newsprint project with a capacity of 70,000 tonnes. These are the four projects undertaken by this Hindustan Paper Corporation. Since 1970, four years have passed but nothing has happened. This is a very serious matter. We know it very well. There is acute shortage of exercise books and note books due to which the students are suffering very much. These could not be supplied to the students and they are facing great difficulties on this account. This is the situation which we face. No note-books are available. So, what is required is that we should bestow our attention to increase production. And, about the joint sector, I would respectfully submit, this is a good scheme of properly worked out. Private sector can give know-how. Managerial talent can be given by them. Managerial efficiency can be provided by them. So far as financial aspect is concerned, finance can be provided by both, and its control may be in the hands of the State. This is a good idea but this remains as idea only because no definite rules are framed. We do not know what the functions of the participants would be who will be in charge of production who will be in charge of finance, etc. what is the function of the Chairman? All these are put in vague fashion. Whenever we see shortage like these, something definite should be done. You have to say, this will be the area where the private sector will come in; this will be the area where the State control will come in, etc. This will have to be spelt out properly as that parties can come into this field.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude Only two more minutes.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: We are thinking up of putting many small steel plants. The Minister of Steel Mr. Malaviya said the other day, about 1000 mini steel plants. Why government does not think of small plants of 25 tonnes spread all over the country for paper and newsprint? We have got talent. That will not cost more than Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 crores. If hundred plants are there, there will be machinery available in the country and it can be used. Why should we go in for big plants then? Medium-sized plants can be set up in the joint sector by small entrepreneurs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Small plants must be encouraged. We can achieve greater production by this way, instead of depending only one larger plants. Sir, I shall conclude by requesting the hon. Minister to answer specifically on three or four points.

What are the reasons for the projects of Hindustan paper corporation not coming up even after four years?

How and by when the country's production will be increased to match the demand?

When will be finalise the broad outlines of the scheme of Joint Sector, so that the private entrepreneur may know what is expected of him and what is his role under this scheme?

Lastly I want to know this: Will be example the suggestion of putting up small units in small towns to help the economy of such small towns?

These are my questions and I request the hon. Minister to reply to these points which I have raised.

SHRI B. C. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, the Minister of Industrial Development has given me a reply regarding some of the paper mills in this country which are supplied raw materials in the form of bamboo. The rates per ton of bamboo. vary in Madhya Pradesh from Rs. 55

per ton to Rs. 3 per ton in Maharashtra, Rs. 17 per ton in Karnataka at present and in Orissa, of course, this is got at Rs. 8.40 per ton.

The paper industry has been subsidised by way of industrial concessions and subsidised rates on the royalty of bamboo.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The discussion is relating to the setting up of a newsprint unit in the jomt sector. Certainly we are not discussing the entire gamut of the indusry. Therefore, I do not know whether the discussion now covers the entire scope of the paper industry since he has gone into the raw materials, the cost etc., etc.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Can you follow how the discusion has come up?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are entitled to put questions only—that too in two minutes. If you are going to cover the entire field of the joint sector concept. I do not know where you will etnd.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Since only thirty minutes have been allotted, I hope at least you will give me five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In thirty minutes the hon. Members will have to put their questions. Then only the Minister will reply.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am trying to bring in the raw materials because the principal core sector has been subsidised. Therefore, the qustion of joint sector has to be seen in relevance and in relation not only to the holding of the equity participation in the capital structure of these units proposed to come but, in the form of capital participation, state forests also go into the paper mills in this country. which have been subsidised in the paper industry to the tune of crores of rupees and which run into an astronomical figure. Therfore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these various alternatives that have been told to us since October 1972 when the Industries Minister himself made a statement regarding the joint sector concept are related to the appointment of Chairman and Managing Director of the Board of Directors of the joint sector company. As far as I remember—the hon. Minister will also bear me out—he has categorically stated that the main incharge of the management will be a Government man. Under the circumstances, I fail to understand what is there to be discussed with anybody including the representatives of the private sector. He may also kindly tell us whether there is going to be a deviation as far as the key management personnel of these joint sectors are concerned. Why should he be the nominee of the government? In such a case, why should there not be any scope for other alternatives.

In the last one minute, I would like to say that since the concept of the Joint Sector means that the joint sector will have equity participation by the private sector, I wonder whether the joint sector idea of the Government in the management field in the private sector has its capital or whether it has worked anywhere else in the industrial field not only in this, country but elsewhere also.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I welcome this half-an-hour discusion because I find from the answer given by the hon Minister that he has not given any satisfactory answer at all on a very important subject like this. From that point of view. I wish to ask him briefly the following questions —

Does he not realise that the shortage of paper and newsprint in our country is acute and is getting more acute as months pass by, and if so, is he going to depend for supply of paper and newsprint on the indigenous production as available and through imports from abroad ,or is he also going to do something to augment the supply by having more production in the

country? If that is the approach, my next question is whether he wants it to be in the private sector or the public sector? If the private sector is able to do it, what is Government's objection to allowing the private sector to have more production in these two plant?

My next question is in regard to the joint sector. I am myself quite in favour of the joint sector idea. Therefore, I am asking him whether Government are really in favour of the joint sector idea, and if so, whether he will take advantage of this discussion and tell this House in some broad details what exactly is his and Government's idea of the joint sector. What are the broad points involved? From the answer given when the original question was put, we find that the hon. Minister has only said that discussions were held on patterns of management and mode of financing. Various alternatives were examined, but then he says that the main points of dispute or disagreement related to appointments of chairman, managing director and board of directors. So, may I take it that the question of management in general and the mode of financing are points on which there is an agreement and the disagreement is only on the personel? Or, is it also on some of the basic points in regard to formulation of principles of joint sector idea? I would like the hon. Minister to kindly give some details on this.

Lastly, will he not agree with me that paper and newsprint are very valuable in our country, because they involve basic ideas and needs of freedom of press, freedom of information and freedom of expression in our democracy, and that if we have this continued shortage and continued more and more shortage of newsprint and paper, then not only our educational institutions, but our newspaper world and our citizenry in general will be in great difficulty? Therefore, my question is: What is he going to do with regard to all these matters?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I shall begin where my hon. friend Shri Mavalankar has just left. It is true that there is so much of scarcity of newsprint and writing paper, and this has affected the supply of writing paper to the student community as a whole

In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this joint sector concept has eroded the activities of the Hindustan Paper Corporation in the public sector. I am asking this question specifically for this reason. I have nothing personal, but the reports appearing in our newspapers, especially in Kerala, do give the impression that the present chairman and managing director of the Hindustan Paper Corporation is somehow or the other delaying the Kerala newsprint and paper project. I would like to know whether he has himself put it a condition to join it that no order should be given for any machinery or no global tender should be invited if he is to assume powers there. In spite of the Government's request, still things have been very much delayed. Since the joint sector idea has come up, there are rumours now that the project may go to UP or some other State, therefore, this fear has been growing in Kerala that the newsprint project may be shifted from Kerala to in favour of the joint sector project.

17.59 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*]

I would like to know specifically from the hon. Minister whether he had written a letter on July 15, to the Chief Minister of Kerala which says that he may be forced to review the stand, and the newsprint project in Vellur may not materialise due to certain reasons. I would like to know whether it is a fact. What were the reasons for sending such a letter which may harm the interests of the State of Kerala and the newspaper industry as a whole as well? I would like to know whether in the HPC some officials are not serious about the public sector project and they are

more in favour of the joint sector project.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I should like to say that the tycoons of the paper industry Birlas or Thapars, have a very clear design; they not only want that the HPC project in Kerala should not materialise but also that the joint sector may be delayed, unless they are patronised. They have a captive market and in the situation generated by acute shortages, the normal laws of monopoly operate and they want to corner the profits for themselves. Is the Government aware of this danger? I have a specific case in point. I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether the house of Birlas was an applicant for the joint sector project in U.P.? If so is he also aware that the House of Birla's through another company Gwalior Rayons are trying to pressurise the Central and the State Governments in the guise of getting raw materials for their rayon pulp plant in Calicut and to prevent the implementation of the public sector project in Kerala? Will the Government of India take measures to see that the public sector project comes up in time? Despite its highly capital intensive nature, will preference be shown to new parties and not to those who have already become tycoons in the paper field?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The scope of the discussion has been enlarged but certainly I do not want to avoid answering the questions. As for newsprint, there is no joint sector project at all under consideration. Either they are in the private sector or in the public sector. Hon. Members know that NEPA is under production and it is in the process of expansion; by the end of the year expansion will be complete. In addition they have taken up the Kerala newsprint for 80,000 tonnes. Hon. Members raised some doubts whether it would go according to schedule or there would be delay. As far as the processing of the project is concerned, it is going on as per schedule. But certain doubts were raised with regard to the availability of raw materials because the raw materials originally pledged to HPC were under consideration for being diverted to Birlas for production of rayon yarn pulp. This was because under the agreement entered into by the Namboodiripad Ministry Birlas had been given certain rights with regard to raw materials and these raw materials are not available according to the contract and therefore I am told that Birlas had gone to Court asking for damages of Rs. 5 crores against the Kerala Government. We received information that for the purpose of settling that dispute some of the raw materials allocated to HPC newsprint project was under consideration for being diverted to Birlas. It is about this that I wrote to the Chief Minister. If we invest about Rs. 125 crores and ultimately we find that there is no adequate raw material, then not only Kerala would be a lower but the nation also would be a loser. I wanted clarification about this and I asked whether there was any basis for these doubts with regard to the availability of raw material.

I am glad to inform the House that whatever might have been the position in the past, today it has been resolved and the Chief Minister saw me today and assured me that there is no question of diversion of any of the raw materials which would be required by the HPC Therefore, there need not be any misapprehension in regard to that. He has promised to put it in writing and send it to me by day after tomorrow because day after tomorrow the investment board and the Finance Ministry have to take a final decision with regard to the allocation of foreign exchange and acceptance of the revised estimate from Rs. 80 to 125 crores. So, hon members may be assured that the Kerala project will go according to schedule.

Some doubts were raised about HPC. I made a statement this morn-

ing in the other House and I will repeat it here. The Chairman, Mr. Zutshi, is one of the dedicated and committed officers. He has given up a very remunerative job under Thapars and taken over as Chairman and Managing Director of HPC for a considerably lower emolument mainly because he has earned enough and he wants to serve the nation. Having known his functioning during the last few months, I can say without any hesitation that there can be no question of his playing the game for anybody else except for the interest of the public sector and the nation as a whole. I request hon. members not to cast any aspersions on his integrity.

The mover asked, what is happening to HPC? Nodoubt HPC was a little bit of a sleeping organisation till Mr. Zutshi came That was why he was brought in. Since then it has picked up and going forward. As far as the Nagaland project is concerned, it is for 30,000 tons of printing paper and is expected to be completed by 1976-77. Orders for the main equipment have already been placed Kerala newsprint project is expected to be completed by 1977-78 and we will stick to that. Foreign exchange and finance is likely to be cleared within a few days We have taken up Nowgong and Cachar projects also for 80,000 tons each. The project report is ready and they are under examination by the Finance Ministry. The Mandya project was about to be handed over to a private capitalist, but we took it over. Its capacity is 10,000 tons. After we have taken it over, the production is a little above the capacity It is to be expanded to 20,000 tons per annum. This expansion is likely to be completed by 1977. So, there is no question of HPC sleeping over the projects. They are taking expeditious steps to implement the projects

The central point was about the joint sector projects. We have two joint sector projects under consideration, one with the Birlas in UP and another with Bangurs in M.P. The financial participation has been settled. 25 per cent will be the private party's participation, 26 per cent Government participation and the rest thrown open either for financial institutions or public contribution.

Now the question is what should be the management set up. The private sector seem to think that they alone can efficiently run major industries Therefore, they say that the entire management should be handed over to them, even though we may be a partner in that My concept of joint sector is completely different from what the big houses seem to think. After all, if you look into the big houses, it is not Bangur who is managing it, it is not Birla who is managing it but it is the professional manager who is managing it even in the private sector If it is a question of hereditary management, you can write it off, as you can write off bureaucratic management of a public sector project We can write off hereditary management, may be by chance some person may be competent. I do not rule it out But one should not become a manager simply because he is the son, son-in-law or nephew of a particular person. Therefore, the real management is professional management They alone can deliver the goods Then the question is to whom in the joint sector the professional management should be responsible. Should it be responsible to the private house which is collaborating in the joint sector, or should it be responsible to the Government, or is there any other concept of it?

As far as management is concerned, as already pointed out by some hon. Members, the key posts are the Chairman and the Managing Director.

As far as the Board of Directors is concerned, it goes on the basis of the equity holding Therefore, there is no difficulty with regard to that. The point of view of these two houses is that we may nominate the Chairman but, as far as the Managing Director is concerned, they should

be given the option to nominate the Managing Director. They not only want to nominate the Managing Director, but whether he should continue or not also should be at the sweet will of the private house. That would mean that the Managing Director would be looking to this house for directions rather than to the Government.

My idea is let us professionalise the management I am not going to appoint anybody as Chairman I will appoint a person who is competent in professional management as Chairman Then, let us have the Board of Directors Then, let the Board of Management appoint the Managing Director, who will be responsible to this Board of Directors rather than to the private house If he has got to be removed, he cannot be removed simply because the private house does not like him He can be removed only on the basis of any charge of incompetence by the Board of Directors and not by anybody else This is my concept of joint management In my view, this should be the concept of management even in the private sector Simply because it is owned by a particular house, the management should not be responsible to that House and take the interests of that house as paramount, rather than the interests of the industry. Today the main difficulty is that even though it is professional management, its loyalty is to the house and not to the industry as such This is what I call de-linking the management from ownership I do not mind who owns it, but it should be run by professionallly competent people with integrity, who would take the interests of the industry and that enterprise, and not the interest of the house, even though they may have a dominant interest in that. How to bring about it is a different thing altogether. I can tell the hon House that the question of de-linking of management from the ownership of the bigger houses, not nationalisation, is under examination.

Apart from that, in the joint sector there can be no question of handing ove the management to the private sector. Then they can have the private sector; why go in for the joint sector? They want not only contribution but creation of confidence in the public that the Government are also participating in this and, therefore, you can subscribe to this with some confidence, and still they want to retain their hold on the management.

Certainly, I am not going to be a party to that. That is not my concept of the joint sector. This is the real difficulty as could be anticipated

Both the Birlas and Bangurs are not willing to consider this sort of management When we say, Birlas, you know there are so many Birlas now, not just one There are so many houses of Birlas This is one branch of Birlas They are not willing to consider this sort of management Bangur also met me He also thinks that he cannot agree to this. He says, "As far as the Managing Director is concerned, he should be my man If I do not like him, he should be removed." He put it bluntly This is where it has got into a deadlock.

This is not a newsprint project. The hon Member wanted to link it up with the shortages of newsprint and, therefore, to yield to the compulsions of the circumstances to the larger houses These are only printing paper and pulp projects.

SHRI S R DAMANI: There is the shortage of all type of paper. I have no intention to bring any such thing here.

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: I will deal with that aspect also

Therefore, it is a question of what do we do about it If they are not willing to do it, we can as well give it as a private project saying, "You float the thing; you get the money and go on with it. You cannot ask the Government to participate in it."

There is also a question of H.P.C. taking over these two projects also in U.P. and Madhya Pradesh. This is under consideration. But, unfortunately,there are constraints of resources. We have some proposals with regard to resources also. This is a matter wihch is still under discussion with the Planning Commission as far as these two projects are concerned.

Apart from that, we have already licensed sufficient capacity in the private sector and they are all coming forward with regard to expansion Therefore, there is no question of, for the purpose of just getting more production, ourselves to contribute to the equity and grant the management to the private sector. It is not going to happen If it is necessary, I would like to take up in the public sector. I think, we can manage the resources also. This is my judgment. But it is ultimately the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry also to agree.

Then, the hon. Member mentioned about small plants Here also, small plants are coming up, say, of 20 tonnes, 25 tonnes, etc. There is no question of big houses coming in. There are quite a few small projects which are already under operation and new projects are also under implementation Therefore, we should not confuse the issues by saying that because there is the shortage of paper, let us yield to the compulsions of the circumstances and let us accept all the terms put forward by the larger houses. That is not going to happen.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Where has the joint sector succeeded then?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: We have a large number of joint sector projects Take, for example, the Gujarat Fertiliser Factory. It is a joint sector project with complete Government management It has succeeded. Then, there is the Scooters Ltd. which is being put up as a joint sector project. It is a joint sector project, Governing owning 51 per cent and even a foreign party owing 10 per cent along with a private party. A large number of projects are being implemented by the State Governments and private people participating together. Already, there are quite a large number of projects under implementation and also under production. Therefore, this is not new concept. But here, because they think that they are bigger houses and they can dictate terms, and they think we should yield to them with regard to the question of having Managing Derectors, they are under an illusion.

18.20 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: RECENT ROCK-BURSTS AND LANDSLIDES IN KERALA

MR CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the discusion under Rule 1973 Mr. C M Stephen to raise a discussion on the recent rock-bursts and landslides in Kerala.

SHRI C. M Stephen (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman, I am really sorry that I have to take the time of the House at this late hour But there is ample justification for it If my memory is correct, this is the first time that on an issue like this concerning Kerala we are seeking the indulgence of the House for a hearing I have heart discussion about drought and floods being raised umpteen times, but we have never come here to place before the conscience of India the agony which Kerala is now going through. I use the word 'agony' with the full implications of it, realising the situation there.

What has been happening in Kerala today is a total disaster, if I may say so. The disaster is three-dimensional, coming simultaneously. There is on the one side the sea erosion on a large scale rendering a large number of fishermen in a situation of complete starvation and water encroaching into the land of Kerala. Then as far the middle low-lying area of Kerala,

floods have come in a torrential way consuming large areas of paddy fields and completely putting in desolation the granary of Kerala, Kotanad and other places. To this we are accustomed. But what is new now is that the entire western ghats, a substantial portion of them, has been practically shaken up and huge landslides have taken place. Boulders have come rushing down. Vast masses of sand have gushed out and different areas on the Western Ghats have had the devastating, fatal impact of this nature's perversity ..

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C PANT): Fury.

SHRI C. M STEPHEN: Yes; nature's fury.

From the north to the south Kerala has felt the impact of it. Cananore has been affected, Calicut has been affected I would leave it to Mr Unnikrishnan who may follow me, and also to Shri Ramachandran Kadannappalli who represents Cananore to tell you what has happened in these districts But the cruelest blow has fallen on the well known district of Idukki which is the cradle of hydro-electric projects of this country I have had occasion to see Idukki area about 20 years back; it was only a forest area at that time. Now a new district of Idukki, with agricultural prosperity, has grown from out of that area in the course of the last 20 years. Persons, common men, with no massive investment have migrated to that area, and Idukki is presenting a picture, a model, of what miracle human labour can perform by investing its sweat on a receptive soil. Schools have come up, houses have come up, and there we have got the cash crops, coconut, paddy; every type of crop ranging from cardamum down to paddy.

One fine morning, rather one black morning—it has been described by the *National Herald* and many other papers as a black Friday—suddenly landslide occurred and hillock after hillock, if I may use the word—I do not know whether it is permissible—have just exploded; boulders have come down and have just crushed the houses one after another under its mighty fold; people have been crushed under it, about 34 people died; roads have given way; culverts have succumbed. Houses have just vanished. School buildings have been finished up. People have been crushed down. Large numbers, thousands of people have just been thrown on the streets. Peasants who were flourishing till yesterday have been reduced to the position of penury. They have been left with nothing except the cloth they have on. And the worst of it is that the area has become inaccessible. Communications have become distributed and it is impossible to get to that area. That is the position to which Idukki has been reduced. A complete fury, unprecedented, unheard of and untasted in that area. There we don't have the problem of floods. We do not have the problem of drought We have got a new problem, the problem of the shaking up of and the collapsing of the Western Ghats in substantial portions thereof. That is the problem we are now having there.

Various estimates have been given. The hon Minister, Pantji, made a statement on the floor of the House and said that the estimated loss is Rs 6 crores and said that in Idukki alone the estimated loss is Rs. 2 crores. As I submitted yesterday here, the Pradesh Congress Committee President with his team visited that area and his estimate on the basis of the information collected from various quarters was that in Idukki alone the loss is to the extent of Rs. 8 crores. I do not know. Yesterday night, the PWD Minister, Shri Divakaran and the Agriculture Minister, Shri Purushottaman, after visiting that area, rang me up and said that the damages the area has sustained are far in excess

of their wildest imagination and the loss is terrible. That is what he told me. The Governor also visited that area yesterday.

Now, the question is, whether or not the nation, the country and the Government have a responsibility to the people who have been thrown into penury for no fault of their—an industrious people who built up the wealth of this country, who gave you foreign exchange, who contributed to the granary of this country, who gave you cash crops and who sold their everything and migrated to that area and built up a new district and who are now reduced to the position of beggars It is enough that we simply look on doing nothing? That is the concept that I want to place before you.

Now I am stating these facts, as I submitted, in a mood of complete agony and pain and not in a mood of anger, but rather in a mood of anguish I am trying to give vent to heart which is bleeding in Kerala and I do it in the realisation that this being the temple of democracy of India, the Government and the people of this country will hear that I make this appeal on behalf of the the people who have never come before you, who have never stretched their hand to give up some relief either for floods or for drought We do it now because the challenges before us are beyond us, beyond our capacity

Now, the obligation of the State to extend a helping hand in this position is absolutely beyond doubt The Sixth Finance Commission in their report on relief expenditure say.

> "The State has to step in whenever natural calamities such as floods, cyclones and earthquakes cause extensive damage to crops and property Even prior to Independence, it was one of the main task of the administrative machinery to tackle emergencies of this nature and consequently, rules and instructions for the guidance of field staff in administering programmes of relief came to be codified."

They go on to say that. The question is that the State has got a responsibility, a moral responsibility and an administrative responsibility to come to the aid of the people whom they are governing is certainly beyond a shadow of doubt Article 282 confers on the Government the power to give grants for public causes whenever it is necessary and I would submit that this is one of the reasons under which the Government are bound statutorily to act

Now, having said that, the difficulty now is that it appears as to who should bear the burden That seems to be the difficulty Now I may say incidentally that there is another important aspect about the whole thing Fortunately for us and unfortunately for the nation the Idikki project has not been affected but I was told by the PWD Minister yesterday that it would not be possible to take the materials to the Idikki project in the near future The entire communications are disrupted Heavy materials have to be taken to the Idikki project It is not possible to take the material to the Idikki project. That means, it will be inordinately and considerably delayed That is a national problem if I may say so That is the position before us Formerly there was a system and this system was like this Every Finance Commission would project their estimate of the need of the quantum of financial accommodation necessary in the interest of national production. That point was taken care of But when there is a natural calamity there was a procedure whereby a team would go to the place, assess the damage, fix up ceiling and within the ceiling whatever may be spent, over and above what is postulated by the Finance Commission, seventy-five per cent will be shared by Central Government, 25 per cent by grant, 50 per cent by loan and this has been the system The Sixth Finance Commission deviated in the whole procedure.

They have said when accommodation is being done nothing more need be done. That is what they have stated. What I submit is this. It is a misconception. I would like to state what the Sixth Finance Commission said. They have stated two procedures. A new scheme has been put forth by them. First they said, rather than rushing up with the aid to the flood hit and drought-hit areas and rather than putting up ad hoc schemes you evolve your scheme in the five-year plan period and treat those flood-prone and drought-prone areas in a scientific basis so that there is no waste. This is what they have stated ....

> "Alternative schemes for tackling effectively the problems of relief of distress and development of drought/flood prone areas should be designed to overcome these two basic defects. We suggest that detailed programmes of both medium and long term significance for permanent improvement of the areas liable to drought and flood should be drawn up with the utmost urgency and these programmes fully integrated with the plan"

My problem in respect of the district about which I am speaking is not one of flood or drought Other hon friends will be speaking about the other districts. Money has no doubt been provided but not a pie of that will be spent in that area because it is not a drought-prone area or flood-prone area. This money is not for that purpose. The Finance Commission said:

> 'Whatever assistance is provided to a State for drought relief or flood control should be adjusted against the ceilings of Central assistance for the Plan. This should not cause great hardship to any State or impair its capacity to meet its genuine requirements of relief expenditure because we visualise very large increases in the outlays in Central and State Plans on programmes of development of drought-prone areas. We are also providing for a substantial increase in the present margins under 64-Famine Relief within the framework of our Award.'

These are two basis of justification. They have said these things: One, we are providing money or the Finance Commission is providing the money to drought prone or flood-prone areas And therefore, this limited amount, the ceiling of which is to be fixed, will not cause any hardship because under the other general allocation this drought-prone and flood-prone area will be treated. My submission is this. This thing does not apply in this case. One will be shocked to hear what allotments were made This is Rs 30 lakhs per year. Did not the Finance Commission say this also? They said, the States have come up with bloated estimates of expenditure for fixing the new allocation. That is how it has happened

As far as Kerala is concerned, what is it that we have drawn in the course of a year and what is it that we have expended It is as folows:-

Year	(On notional basis) Total expenditure	Amount spent by Kerala
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
1957-58 . . .	866	3
1958-59 . . .	1,641	6
1959-60 . . .	1,018	5
1060-61 . . .	1,815	4
1961-62 . . .	1,984	16
1962-63 . . .	1,319	13
1963-64 . . .	1,352	8
1964-65 . . .	1,409	7

MR CHAIRMAN. Now come straight to 1973-74.

SHRRI C M STEPHEN:

	Rs. lakhs	Rs lakhs
1965-66 . . .	1,542	6
1966-67 . . .	7,685	3
1967-68 . . .	8,272	9
1971-72 . . .	21,667	125

This is the picture What happened was that in the First and Second Finance Commissions, they only took the previous expenditure and took the average of the five years and then fixed this by adding to it 25 per cent of the figure arrived at So, continuously, Rs 10 lakhs were allotted to Kerala Even Rs 10 lakhs were not spent Still, we did not come to Government of India for any additional amount The first time that we came to the Government of India for the additional amount was in the course of past three or four years only Before that we never came before them I am emphasising the point for two purposes—firstly ours is not a State which would rather make a commercial deal which is mainly rejected We are satisfied with our own humble lot We did not want to work as group in order to get money for developmental or non-developmental expenditure That would be seen by the statistics that I have given Secondly, as a result of the honesty of our people, of our government over a period of years, the amount allotted to us became only Rs 30 lakhs per year. This Rs 30 lakhs per year is nothing at all

Therefore I am submitting let not the Sixth Finance Commission's Report be taken as a seal to refuse to discharge your obligations to the people It is not the question of Kerala Government, it is not the question of Kerala Government *versus* the Central Government It is the question of our people and the Government of Kerala but, who should bear the burden, is a matter to be settled between the Central Government and the Kerala Government Sir, remember the shivering and frozen men and women on the streets of Idikki District. Their houses have been destroyed; bridges were collapsed. Think of the starvation of the people and think of the men who have died. Think that you are here to discharge your responsibility to the people. These people are not idling These people have laboured hard to make this country rich and prosperous. They are now the victims of colossal attack by the cruel nature Unless you go to their aid, they will just be wiped out The question there is. not one of relief but it is one of restructuring the districts that has been finished up That task cannot be fulfilled by the State Government because the State Government is near to bankruptcy That is a matter which everybody knows The State Government is undergoing financial strain, it is undergoing difficulties in regard to food We are labouring still Over and above that, please do not put on us this task If you put it, then it would be the last straw on camel's back Do not that Rush up aid to the people I have to make an appeal to this House, through you, to Government of India and through Government of India, to the people of India to give the people food etc I am making this appeal because here are the people who can never come here with a begging bowl Please help us at this juncture That is all what I want to submit

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry) My hon Friend Shri Stephen has presented the case with great emotion He has presented before this House a graphic picture of the tragedy which has befallen Kerala So, I do not want to further dwell on that aspect of the matter.

At the outset, I would like to thank the Central Government for the friendly gesture that they have shown to Kerala at this moment of great crisis They have come forward with the gesture of allotting of Rs 1 crore to meet the situation My submission is that the situation is still more se-

rious and graver than was depicted before the Centre. A preliminary assessment, as was pointed out, has shown that the loss is to the tune of Rs. 6 crores, but it is now unofficially estimated, and it may be that it would be near correctness or nearer to facts, that the loss may be somewhere between Rs. 20 to 25 crores. When the Central Government were told that a loss of Rs. 6 crores had resulted because of this natural calamity they came forward with the gesture of providing Rs. 1 crores. My point is that if today the loss is much more than that, the Centre should come forward in a much bigger way than they have done at the moment.

This is not to be looked at as a tragedy which occurred in Kerala only. It should be understood as a national calamity. I know that there are floods and other calamities that occur in other parts of the country also.

But as Mr. Stephen has described, the seriousness of the matter and the gravity of the situation should be realised and it should be treated as a national problem. If the Centre would come forward to deal with it as a national problem, I think that nothing will stand in the way of the Centre's helping Kerala, because even though the Finance Commission might have granted only Rs. 30 lakhs, the Centre has already waived it and they have allotted Rs. 1 crore. I submit that in the same spirit they will have to come forward in a much bigger way to allot several crores of rupees to Kerala so that there can be reconstruction activities carried on in an effective manner. I have a suggestion to make in this regard, namely that the Centre should deal with this matter in a more serious manner on a war footing. They have to send immediately a team from the Centre to investigate what has happened there in Kerala. Let this team go immediately, and on the basis of their report, the Centre should take a fresh look at this matter and should take a more sympathetic view and help the State so that the State will find itself in a situation where it can tide over the difficulties in which it is today.

There are two aspects which the Centre has to decide in regard to what they are going to do in future. One is short-term measures and the other is long-term measures. As a short-term measure, I suggested that a team might be sent to Kerala; they will come back and present a report and on the basis of that, the Centre will take a decision.

The minimum requirement is a big relief measure. Tens of thousands of people are today dispossessed; they are to be evacuated and they are starving and hungry. The Centre should immediately provide money so that they will be given some relief Secondly, immediately food materials should be rushed to Kerala so that the people who are starving today would not die of starvation and hunger. I should say here that all the political parties, including my own in Kerala, are responsible for creating a serious ecological imbalance there. That is why the entire high ranges today have exploded due to soil erosion It is not to be looked upon as merely a natural phenomenon that has come on like a thunder bolt. It is the result of indiscriminate deforestation which was carried on in that State. There should be perspective planning to stop this menace.

When such a situation has occurred in other countries they have adopted certain measures to help the people who were suffering. I remember some years ago there was a big earthquake in Tashkent. It was considered one of the biggest tragedies. The Soviet Government looked on it as a national problem. They called upon the entire country to rally behind Tashkent and every nationality, every state in the country sent voluntary help and within a short period Tashkent was rebuilt in a much

bigger way. The Centre should not only depend upon its budgetary resources which are dwindling because of the inflation as will be pointed out by Mr. Ganesh when he speaks but they should also call upon the people of the country to come forward and help Kerala in a big way so that in this period of struggle that State will be helped in a meaningful way.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Sages have said it is wise to dedicate a day or two to the memory of those who passed away but the situation in Kerala is such that an hour or two should be set apart not only for those who have joined the majority but also for the land and homesteads that our compatriots there occupied. If one is to rely on reports in Kerala papers, areas occupied by thousands of people in my friend Mr. Stephen's constituency, people who have devoted their entire life for the development of that region, had been submerged not by ordinary floods but by big, unprecedented and unheard of cloud bursts and rock bursts and huge landslides. Here is a situation where not only human lives and their homesteads but whole regions are affected. These are some of the richest spice bowls of our land. Vast region have been submerged and if after a thousand or two thousand years somebody drills for exploration purposes, they may unearth in that place a big civilization. That is the magniture of the situation that has developed.

In our State there are three clear topographical divisions. First is the coastal belt consisting of low lands where the density of population is highest, second only perhaps to Bali island in Indonesia. My own constituency is situated there. I know the havoc wrought as a result of floods consequent on the landslides in the hilly regions. Lakhs of fishermen live on the sea coast and they earn foreign exchange for the country. They sacrifice their lives to bring proteinous food. But their homesteads have been wiped away by sea erosion and this has created a very difficult situation for them. They are managed in seasonal jobs and they have to sustain themselves for the whole year what they earn in 4 or 5 months. So, lakhs and lakhs of people have to be rehabilitated there.

Then we have the midlands where we raise vegetables, tapioca, which is almost our staple food, paddy, etc. Several of these beautiful hillocks have been washed away. I have a letter from one of my colleagues saying that Cochin city has been completely cut off from Alwaye town, 12 miles away in the midland region. People cannot travel by buses.

Then we have the highlands where we grew timber, rosewood, tea gardens, rubber plantations, cardamom, other spices and cash crops. In the fifth plan provision has been made for the development of Malnad in the Western Ghats. Now the sight there is awful. I just cannot picture the situation, which is so grave. All these three clear topographical divisions—highlands, midlands and low lands—have been gravely affected. The siutation has been graphically described by Mr. Stephen whose constituency includes Idikki district which has been affected most severely.

I do not want to localise this issue. I am equally grieved over the disaster that has befallen Arunachal, Assam, Bihar, South Kanara and other parts of the country. We have to consider it as an integrated situation and think in terms of long range perspective.

I just want to narrate one incident.

I come from the coastal region. There was a terrible sea erosion in our area during my college days—that was the Maharaja's time—we went on a deputation to the Chief Secretary and to the Dewan saying, "The sea erosion is aggravating; something has to be done about it. Some anti-sea erosion works must be undertaken. You do something about it." We highlighted certain facts that mineral deposits like monozite, ilmenite, etc.

which are all important elements in the production of atomic energy, were being washed away. We emphasized that other national wealth, amounting to crores of rupees was being washed every year. When we highlighted these facts of destruction of national wealth and natural resources, do you know what the Chief Secretary said, "What does it matter? We have enough land. India is such a big country." That was the callous attitude of the bureaucrats and the rulers of the country then.

After the Independence, the situation has changed. The Central Government has so far inveseted crores of rupees for anti-sea erosion works in Kerala alone. They are planning to have a provision of Rs. 40 crores. That is the situation now. So, we have to look at problem like this from a national angle. It should not be considered as a local matter. The national consciousness on problems like this has to be aroused; the feeling that it is a national calamity has to be aroused.

Just as we did it during the Bihar earthquake, trainloads of volunteers from various political parties, from various regions, should have reached Kerala. They should have considered it as a national destruction. It is this awareness that is important. If this awareness has to be created at the national level, at people's level, the Parliament has to focus the attention of the people to this national calamity.

It is in this context that I suggest that a massive people's effort has to be organised to meet the challenge and to alleviate the agony of the people there. Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to take some positive measures and accept some of the suggestions already put forward by my colleagues.

I must gratefully say that already Central Government has responded in a very sympathetic manner. Some M.P.s. from Kerala met the Prime Minister. She has been good enough to make a positive response by granting help to the tune of Rs. 1 crore as an initial step. But that will not be enough. There has been severe destruction and new structures have to be built up. That will require at least Rs. 25 crores.

Not only that can be met by the Central Government; yet, it should come out with more grants and other ways of helping us at this critical juncture. An appeal should be made by national leaders of various political parties and other voluntary organisations to collect money for relief and rehabilitation operations. Whatever may be the findings of the Finance Commission with respect to Kerala, provision has to be made for undertaking relief work. Considering the importance of Kerala State, and particularly the effected areas as spice and other cash crop producing areas, help must reach there in adequate measure. I suggest that a high-power commission or something like that should be appointed and the necessary measures to alleviate the sufferings of the people of the affected areas should be taken on the basis of its assessment, social workers and others should send their teams to help in the relief and rehabilitation work that is now being undertaken both at official and non-official level in Kerala.

It is very kind of the Speaker and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to have arranged a special debate on this matter and, I am sure, the gravity of the situation has been fully realized by them and this discussion, though brief, will create a national conciousness on this national calamity that has befallen on the people of Kerala and, as a matter of fact, on our country.

19 hrs.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bedagara): Mr. Chairman, Mr. Stephen, who moved this motion and the Speakers who preceded me, Mr. Chandrappan and Dr. Henry Austin, have drawn the attention of

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

this House to the horrowing tale of misery and distress that has suddenly descended upon our rather unfortunate State. Eight out of the eleven districts in Kerala have been affected. Nearly three million people have been directly effected by the great deluge that has taken place as a result of rock bursts and landslides. Whatever may be the reasons or the background of this phenomenon, after July 21 and particularly on 24, 25 and 26 July, nearly three million people have become orphans, orphans in the literal sense because in the eastern portions of my constituency one village called, Tiruvambadi, has completely disappeared and has been wiped out. This is the situation Mr Stephen has drawn attention to the tragic situation of Idikki district. In Cananore, Calicut and Malappuram districts—I know, it has happened in my constituency; a whole village has been wiped out—25 years of the hard work of settlers has been undone in a matter of 48 hours. The total estimated loss varies from Rs 6 to 20 crores Rs 6 crores were on earlier estimate, a classical under-estimate by the State Government officials who have reached only points where there is accessibility Roads have disappeared, culverts have disappeared, and all the 41 rivers of our State are swollen today and consequently the flood has affected every part of every district except perhaps Trivandrum and Palghat.

I entirely agree with my friend, Mr. Chandrappan, in what he has said, that the ecological balance of Kerala has been upset. I very strongly support the suggestion made by him that, as a long term measure, we have to look into this because whether it is sea erosion or whether it is as a result or up set in ecological balance or whether rock-bursts and landslides take place, the whole State and consequently the entire nation suffers. I wish to point out the need for evolution, as a long term measure, of a national forest policy. Deforestation, the term used by my friend, Shri Chandrappan, I would say, is an under-statement. Marauders have been allowed to destroy the entire high ranges; in the name of giving lands to the landless, people deputed by the big timber merchants and the big smugglers of sandal wood and rose wood which takes 100 to 120 years to mature have marauded the State of its entire forest wealth. I do not exempt any Ministry, whether it was that of Mr Namboodiripad or that of Congress Chief Ministers or that of Mr Achutha Menon. All those Governments in that State and the Central Government have been silent spectators to this tragic situation that has developed over the years in that State. Consequenly a very wrong agricultural practice has been encouraged because of the pressure on land and the land-use pattern in that State, that is, a wrong type of cultivation in the hilly slopes of Kerala, particularly tapioca The Centre is to be blamed for this because they have not given us enough rice. We earn foreign exchange for the country, we have the precious wealth which is a national wealth, and it is the duty of the Centre to provide this so that such practices can be stopped. Tapioca, according to an FAO expert—fortunately, my friend, Shri Maurya is not here—its cultivation in these hilly slopes loosens the ground and leads to soil erosion. This has been an expert's study and I do not know how far it is true That is what I found from a newspaper report a few months ago. This is what is going on and if this is to be put an end to then the Central Government has to take immediate steps for evolving a national forest policy and also for the right type of agricultural practices and see that the States implement them.

Now, we are deeply indebted to our Prime Minister for her sympathetic reaction to the situation in the State. Immediately she was good enough to make, though a small, contribution from her own Relief Fund. But I want to impress upon this

House and the Government that what has happened there is an extraordinary phenomenon. This is not even something of a natural calamity as is normally understood Mr Stephen referred to the Sixth Finance Commission's report and its recommendations that have been accepted by the Government which gave us a relief of Rs 30 lakhs He also referred to various figures But one figure I would probably remind the House and which he left out is that 1973-74, out of Rs. 320 crores on drought relief, Kerala was allotted only Rs 1 25 crores If we are going to be bound by these technicalities and if we are going to be bound by such recommendations, then, that is not the way to meet the situation created by an extra-ordinary natural phenomenon in Kerala Are you going to deal with this picture of misery which has resulted in loss of life anddestruction of cash crops and gardens built over a period of 20-25 years by a measly crore of ways and means advance? Is it possible for any State Government particularly, Kerala Government? I would like to underline this aspect for the financial position of the State last year was an overdraft of Rs 30 crores and this year, ignoring the need to meet the present situation, it is expected to mount up to Rs 55 crores I do not want to defend anybody—Government or anybody, but what I would like to emphasize is that the Central Government itself has to be concerned about the situation not only because Kerala is an integral part of India which fact has unfortunately, to be reminded and repeated time and again because many people think that this is some far-off corner of some place but cash crops which have been destroyed take about 5-6 years to come up It will take a minimum of 5 years, whether it is ginger or pepper or arecanut and all the desetroyed places in these hill slopes are full of pepper gardens and consequently, it will amount to a huge colossal loss in our export earnings What about rubber which earns or saves foreign exchange in another way? Are you going to help these people in distress because in the next 5-6 years they have to develop these and they are left with nothing? Are you going to help the 3 millionpeople? That is the basic question before the Government today It is not a question of adjustment of a crore or two here and there because it is impossible to conceive a situation where the people of Kerala or the State Government of Kerala can meet the situation and meet the challenge themselves

I would say the much-maligned Catholic Church and the Church organisation with which I do not agree on many questions are the only agency which has started doing some relief work It is rather regrettable that the Opposition Parties, particularly, the CPM and the Kerala Congress are trying to fish in these troubled waters though I find they are absent have when the House in discussing this vital question I impress this upon the hon. Ministers. Three of them are here One hon Minister is from my own State He should be concerned because his Ministry, if not today, for another 5 years will suffer if the Central Government does not come with aid to meet the challenging situation

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHURAMAIAH) He is very much concerned, he is feeling miserable as he is not able to take part in the debate, being a Minister!

SHRI K P. UNNIKRISHNAN Sir, I would urge upon the Government to send a team immediately. They should not wait for the final report of the team which necessarily involve bureaucratic delays They should go all out on a frontal warlike effort to meet the challenges posed by the situation in Kerala

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI (Kasergod): I am extremely thankful to you for givin-

[Shri Ramchandran Kadannapalli]

us an opportunity to discuss and seek redress about the havoc and the calamity unprecedented in the history of Kerala. Never in the living memory Kerala had been subjected to the wrath of the nature of such a severitly. What happened in Kerala last week was a three pronged attach of nature against that small strip of land. There was cloud burst and landslide amounting to deluge in the hill districts. There was unprecedented flood in the middle land and there was cruel sea erosion on the coastal districts. Except for the two districts all the other nine districts of Kerala were the victims of the nature's onslaught.

It was not only the floods, in fact, flood was only incidental. It was not even a pincer attack from the mountain and the sea. It was a three pronged move against the small state of 14,000 sq. miles with 22 million people, the highest density of population in the world, three times the Indian national average. You know very well that the land strip of Kerala is one of the smallest in our country. Out of these small land strip itself one-third is of mountains. The people Oak out a merge living out of the land subjected to the highest density of the population. It is this land which has been left devastated by an unheard of phenomenon of the cloud-burst and the landslide, floods of uncommon magnitude in living memory and sea erosion which is by this time well known for its merciness vengeance.

25 years back, because of the great pressure on land the hard-working, industrious and soil-loving people from Central Travancore migrated in an exodus to the forest lands east of Travancore-Cochin in the northern tracts of Malabar. These people now familiarly known as Chettanan and those tracts of the hills and mountains of Malabr, Calicut, Mallapuram, Palghat, Cannanore and Idikki districts are the major contributors to foreign exchange earnings of our country. More than 20 per cent of total coffee crop of India is grown here. More than 70 per cent of the total rubber production of the country is grown here. More than 70 per cent of the cardamom is produced here. More than 80 per cent of India's pepper go out of their hands. More than 20 per cent of India's total tea crop is grown here.

Sir, the total foreign exchange earning from these five to six mountain districts alone will come to more than Rs. 125 crores of foreign exchange in hard curiency—all earned by the adventurous and hardworking people of the area. During the past 25—30 years the entire face of the earth has been changed into a prosperous garden. Sir, it is said that the earth was created by God. but Dutch created Holland. With a similar analogy, I can say Kerala was created by Parasurama, but Malabar was created by the Settlers All over the place, mountains denuded, rivers swollen, villages disappeared and tens of thousands of orphans moved to public buildings, if they managed to survive. Sir, in my constituency, i.e., Kasargode, the entire eastern tract has for all practical purposes disappeared. In vast and eastern areas of Calicut district much is not left behind. Iddiki district is a picture of devastation. In fact, I may say that three of our Members of Parliament from Kerala, Shri C. M Stephen, Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan and myself are left without constituencies. I am prepared to concede that floods are natural calamities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We do not require you to resign.

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPALLI: Sir, the two weeks of this unprecedented nature's wrath has eaten up our constituencies. In fact, Sir, it may be even a privilege issue—'Members of Parliament robbed of their Constituencies'.

Sir, I am prepared to concede that floods are natural calamities and are a perennial phenomenon in our coun-

try—in the North, the West or the South. But, here, Sir, it is not floods, it is an inexplicable phenomenon. Some experts say it has relevance to some earth tremor far away in the North. Sir, in the case of paddy or wheat, if a crop is wiped out, we can have a small consolation that the next crop may be good—within six months. In the case of Kerala, the land of cash crops which contribute mightly to the foreign exchange earning of our country, all these crops have long gestation periods. Rubber sapplng will take seven years to yield, cardamom will take at least five to six years to yield, pepper vine will not give fruits before six years, coffee will take six years and tea will take five to six years. In the light of this fact, the Government of India is not only to rush relief, but plan for reconstruction and rehabilitation I have asked for immediate help to see that the starving millions are helped out of this situation and more important is the planned programme for replanting, contouring and soil conservation. In the present situation in Kerala it is not enough if we rush a crore or two to solve the present problem Originally we thought that the damage was to the extent of Rs. 6 crores But as the picture emerges clearer, we may have to reckon with the devastation to the tune of 12 or 15 crores. Sir, if the Government of India and the concerned authorities do not move in immediately on war footing, we may have to regret about the loss of the vital commodities which were the monopolies of our country. The Tea Board, Coffee Board, Cardamom Board, Spices Council and the Commodity Boards will have to move with their full machinery.

The entire Government of India must give the support to boost these efforts. The great forest wealth and the rich spice districts of Kerala, namely, Iddiki, Cannanore Calicut, Malapuram and Palghat will have to be preserved and reconstructed.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY (Mangalore): My constituency has also been affected by flood very much just like Malabar. While entirely sympathising with my hon. friends from Kerala, I also feel, after visiting my constituency and my district, from where I returned only yesterday, that a great calamity has overtaken us. This is an extraordinary situation. We need not speak now of the allotments. Finance Commission or this or that grant from the Government It is a calamity brought by nature It happens once in 50 years or once in 30 or 40 years, and it has to be tackled in an extraordinary way Generally, such floods never occur in our district or in Kerala Some floods will be there every year during the rainy season; when torrential rains come and when wind blows, but not of such magnitude I am told that in the ghat section, at Gundia, where the Hasan-Mangalore railway work is being carried out, on the 25th of last month, 18 inches ram fell. You can understand the torrents and the current flowing down The same thing must have happened throughout the Western Ghats on the Kerala side also. It is unusual that 18 inches of rain could be there on one day during 24 hours So, the whole of our district has suffered. Two constituencies, Bantwal and Mangalore have suffered the worst havoc in this flood.

On the 25th July, there were such torrential rains, and as a result on the 26th, like a tidal wave, water suddenly rushed down the Ghats. Fortunately, the floods came during the daytime. Otherwise, hundreds of people would have lost their lives. The current was such that even boats could not carry the people. It was extraordinary and unprecedented in our district. People had to rush out of their houses leaving everything else with only the clothes they were wearing and nothing else. The houses fell like a pack of cards. Hundreds of houses have fallen The people helplessly saw the houses fall before their own eyes, and they had to rush out leaving everything that belonged to them. They had to lose everything that belonged to them. I do not want to exaggerate

[Shri K. K. Shetty]

things or be sentimental about it. I have toured my district for four days and seen the suffering of the people myself which was most tragic.

Mr. Shenoy had also come with me. We had left this place on the 30th of last month. On the 29th we wrote to the Prime Minister that a calamity had overtaken our district. We had pointed out that such flood havoc had not taken place in our district for the last fifty years, and most of the poor workers, the biri workers, the factory workers and agricultural workers who had built some houses with their savings of 50 years, some of them had built tiled houses have suddenly lost everything within a few hours, and became homeless; as a token of sympathy with them we had requested the Prime Minister to give us some relief from the National Relief Fund. At once she sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1 lakh. Our people are thankful for this gesture of the Prime Minister. By the time we went, I am proud to say, our people had made total efforts to organise relief work, opened camps and gruel centres and distributed clothes.

After the hon. Minister for Heavy Industries, Shri T. A. Pai had toured the district much more relief was made available. He got help not only for South Kanara but for Kerala also. He got thousands of saris and dhoties from Bombay. In Bombay, they have started collecting funds for the relief of the Kerala and South Kanara people. I am very thankful to the Bombay people who have begun collecting funds for relief. They have already sent about Rs. 50,000 to Kerala and Rs. 50,000 to us. More funds are also being collected. When Mr. Pai had gone there, voluntary collections in our district had come to about Rs. 4 lakhs. All the people, irrespective of caste, community or party have joined in organising relief and give saris, dhoties and other clothes to the flood stricken people. I am very glad to say that we do not want any help from the Central Government for emergency relief, because that is well organised, and the State Government has also given us Rs. 10 lakhs for temporary relief; State Governments have distributed Rs. 100 to every family. It is no use blaming anybody for the situation. Everybody should sympathise and work and help the poor people. That is the only attitude that our people have taken. All the social welfare organisations like the Lion's Club, the Junior Chamber, the Rotary organisation and others have co-operated in giving relief to the people. The District Relief Committee was constituted in the district under the chairmanship of Mr. K. Suryanarayana Adiga, chairman of the Karnataka Bank, and emergency relief has been given to everybody. I do not think that there is any complaint about the matter, because I have gone round and seen the people, and they are satisfied.

Now, we are very much concerned with rehabilitation. About 7000 houses have fallen throughout the district. About 40,000 people have been rendered homeless. They have lost everything. I had discussed this matter with Mr. Pai also who has returned to Delhi yesterday. The earlier estimate of the loss was about Rs. 1½ crores, but after the reports came from all the villages, the loss is estimated to be about Rs. 3½ crores. Now, it is the question of rehabilitating those people and building some houses for them. Permanent sheds are being built for them with zinc sheets. But the question is one of permanent rehabilitation of these 40,000 people who have lost everything when these 7000 houses fell within a few hours during the flood. My request to the Central Government is to help us in rehabilitating these people. We do not want any grant or any such thing. We only want loans for these people; we only demand interest-free loans, so that they could build their own houses with the help of the State and Central Governments, and the charitable organisations and the money collected by the Flood Relief Committee. My request to the Central Government is that they

should help us by giving some loans, interest-free, payable over a period of ten or fifteen years or loans at the lowest interest possible. If the loans could be given, they could be rehabilitated.

In the present circumstances, the State Government cannot cope with this magnitude of relief or rehabilitation.? So, I request that the Central Government should give us some help. As for the estimate of the havoc, they may send their own team and examine the matter and prepare an estimate of the loss and the money required for rehabilitation. But after that, the Central Government should give us some help by way of loans to these people to rehabilitate themselves because the State Government by itslf is not in a position to meet the expenses in connection with this kind of rehabilitation work.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): Floods in the West Coast are very common. So, the people of that region have learnt to live with these floods and the fast-flowing rivers which cause these floods, and also the sea which sometimes threaten to swallow the whole coast during the rainy season. But this time the floods were unusual as has been described already by the previous speakers.

So far as the South Kanara district is concerned, this is the worst flood havoc which we have had during the last fifty years. Mr. K. K. Shetty and I had gone to the district during the last week and we have collected some facts and figures regarding the damage caused by the floods in our district. 11 people had lost their lives. About 7,000 houses collapsed. Innumerable houses, though appear to be in tact, have become unsafe for human habitation. Then there was at least one major landslide in Bajpe, near the airport. It has caused damage to the road. In addition to houses, people lost rice, clothes, and other household articles. Due to sea erosion lands have been eroded here and there. There is also loss to standing crop in some places. The total loss has been estimated at Rs. 5 crores.

I must congratulate the people of the district who did an excellent work in organising immediate relief to the suffering people. Many persons risked their life to rescue the suffering people who were caught in flood waters. I also thank our Prime Minister for giving a lakh of rupees from the national relief fund as a token of her sympathy towards the people of the district. This has been appreciated very much by the people. I must also join Mr. K. K. Shetty in thanking Mr. T. A. Pai, the Minister of Heavy Industries in personally organising and supervising the relief work. We do not want, as Mr. Shetty said any grant from the Central Government People have collected funds there and the State Government has given Rs. 10 lakhs for immediate relief to people who have lost their houses and who are in the streets or in the school buildings. Now they have to be rehabilitated. For them we want loans. The State Government has made some arrangement to give them interest-free loan but they will not be able to give loans to the full extent and to all the people. So I request the Central Government to give some loan to the State Government so that they may give it to the suffering people for rebuilding their houses. The Central Government has never stood on technicalities while meeting calamities of this kind in the past and therefore I request them not to stand on technicalities now. Where there is a will there is a way. I am sure the Central Government will be able to find funds to give loans to the Karnataka Government so that the people who have lost their houses in my district may rebuild their houses. If it is not possible to give direct loans, they can give green signal to the nationalised banks to give such loans without interest. Our district has given birth to five scheduled banks; out of this five, two are nationalised banks. LIC may also consider giving loans to these people. Loans may be long term, in-

[Shri P. R Shenoy]

terest free and on liberal terms You must also enable the people to face floods in future As I have already said floods are common in my district and therefore you must enable the people to face floods with more courage and less difficulty

We have a number of rivers and drainage channels in the district for which foot bridges are necessary There are hundreds of islets within the rivers to which there is no access during the rainy season and most of them get submerged during the rainy season In order to enable the children to go to the school and enable the people to move about and for crossing drainage channels we require hundreds of foot bridges When we approach the State PWD they say we construct only bridges and not foot bridges Therefore for constructing footbridges and foot paths in islets we require a loan of about a crore of rupees from the Central Government

If the Central Government gives a loan of Rs 1 crore for our district I think about 500 small and big footbridges can be built I request the Government to give a similar loan to Kerala also because Kerala and South Kanara together from the west coast of Parasurama Srishti If that is done, the Centre will be making a beginning towards meeting the challenges caused by the floods

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) प्राकृतिक प्रकोप की शिकार और उससे दुखी केरल तथा कर्नाटक की बहादुर और महा जनता के प्रति मैं अपनी हार्दिक सहानुभूति प्रकट करता हूं । जहां मुझे एक गाने की दो पंक्तियां याद आती है । घायल की गति घायल जाने और न जाने कोय । इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि हम बिहार के लोग बराबर इस प्रकार के दुख मे रहते है । इस साल भी बाढ़ा में हमारा पूरा का पूरा और खास तौर से उत्तर बिहार डूबा हुआ है । अब भी वहां हा रहे है ।

बहुत से जिले बाढ़ो से प्रभावित हुये है हम जानते हैं कि इसकी वजह से लोगो को किस किस प्रकार की तकलीफ सहन करनी पड़ती है । इसलिए दिल से मैं अपनी सहानुभूति प्रकट करता हू और भारत सरकार से मांग करता हू कि जो जो मांगे वहा के लोगो ने रखी है कर्नाटक के लोगो ने रखी है उन को पूरा किया जाये । खास तौर से उस स्थिति मे जब कि आपने ओवर ड्राफ्ट देना केरल सरकार को बद कर दिया है वहा पर सरकार की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत ही दर्शनीय हो गयी है । फिर वहा की बहादुर जनता इस मुसीबत का सामना करने को तैयार है और कर रही है और इस समय वह आपकी सहायता चाहती है । इस संकट की घडी मे पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का भी फर्ज है कि वह वहा के लोगो की सहायता करे और वे कर भी रही है जैसे बम्बई वगैरह में लोग कर रहे है लेकिन उसमे से भी ज्यादा दायित्व आप का है और मुझे उमीद है कि सरकार इस मौके पर पीछे नही रहेगी और केरल की जनता की पूरी पूरी मदद करेगी ताकि वह अपनी इस तकलीफ मे कुछ हिम्मत से काम कर सके ।

SHRI F G MAVALANKAR (AHMEDABAD) Sir, although I had intended only to attend this debate and not participate in it, after hearing the moving speeches of Mr Stephen and others, I think it my duty to joint you, Sir, and other honourable members, to say that the entire country is with the people of Kerala and Karnataka, who have suffered most in this crisis This has been a truly national calamity, as you said I visited Kerala many years ago along with my father and stayed there for nearly a month I vividly remember the beautiful landscape there My heart weeps when I hear the pathetic tale of these brethren of ours who have lost their lives, Many have lost their shelter and other belongings I do sincerely hope that the entire machinery of the Government of India will move forward not only with massive and

urgent assistance in terms of financial and other resources but will also get rid of the bureaucratic and other obstacles in the way.

I want to support my hon. friend, Shri Chandrappan, and also my hon. friend, Shri Unnikrishnan, when they pleaded with the Government for the formation of a truly national forest policy. That is also a very important point whcih must be looked into.

Kerala also has many rivers. Why not the rivers be harnessed? In this country, many States have got rivers, big and small. Some have been harnessed hope, other rivers also will be harnessed. This will benefit not only Kerala but also the entire country.

I want to conclude by saying that the entire country, as indeed this House has shown during the debate today, is with the people who have suffered due to floods, whether they be in Kerala, Karnataka, Assam, Meghalya or any other State. Let the Central Government assistance go through Central machinery over and above the State machinery. I know from my experience of Gujarat that wherever in the States, there are voluntary agencies and social workers doing good work, it always pays if you give massive assistance to them and distribute things through them. If it is done only through State machinery, you will not be able to do it. The danger will be that much of the assistance may go, not to the people who need it, but to the people who are in the middle to give assistance to the people

With these words, I extend my sincere sympathies to the people who have suffered.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, before my senior colleague replies to this debate, I have one clarification to make. But since I have to clarify this matter, it is not possible not to say a few words when I am standing before the House on the nature of the debate.

It is a great tragedy through which Kerala is passing. The agony of the people of Kerala has been very aptly symbolised by the hon. Member, Shri Stephen and others. It seems that Kerala is in a state of desolateness and it will require a national effort to come to the aid and succour and relief of the people of Kerala. I join with other hon. Members of the House in expressing sympathy and solidarity with the people of Kerala.

I am sure, the ways and means will be found—I am not using the expression "ways and means" in the narrow budgetary terminoloty. I am speaking of the ways and means as a national effort. This nation has its own achievements as far as the national tragedies are concerned It will require a real national effort indeed to help the people of Kerala in the kind of destruction as has been vividly described here by the hon. Members.

I have a very small technical job to do in relation to the debate. In order to provide immediate relief, in response to the request of the State Government, the Central Government has given Rs. 1 crore as ways and means advance to the State Government so that their ways and means position is not strained in taking up immediate relief measures. All of us know that ways and means position of Kerala is pretty bad. The damage reported by the State Government is to the tune of Rs 6 crores. About Rs. 30 lakhs which is given by the Finance Commission will also be available to the State Government. As many areas are inaccessible, the whole picture of the requirement of Kerala will be available only later. The ways and means will have to be found to help the people of Kerala.

Since I am standing before this House, it is necessary for me to indicate that in a large country like ours with its recurring floods and

droughts and natural calamities of this type, I cannot but mention that the textbook idea of deficit financing, which of course has always been attacked in this House, cannot always be adhered to. I may also draw the attention of the House to what the Finance Minister has said time and again when he was attacked for not controlling deficit financing; he has said what could the Finance Minister or the Government do when a situation comes like drought or floods. When a situation comes like the one in Kerala today in which the whole constituency has disappeared, a very rich district like Mr. Stephen's has been completely desolated, what could we do? This Government cannot leave the people in their sufferings just because there are textbook concepts on deficit financing. It is very unfortunate that this tragedy should have come in this particular situation in which the nation and its economy finds itself today. However, there is enough strength in the Government of India under the leadership of the Prime Minister to spend all our efforts to come to the succor of the people of Kerala.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): Sir, my task has been made very much easier by the intervention of my colleague. He has not only understood, if I may say so, with full sympathy the anguish of the members who spoke here but he has also explained the ambit within which the Government of India would like to be of practical assistance in helping the State of Kerala. And I took note of the fact that the members from Karnataka share this particular tragedy, coming from an area which adjoins Kerala, which is no less beautiful and which resembles Kerala in many ways; if I call it an extension of Kerala, they will not like it; but it is very similiar.

Shri Stephen set the tone of the debate by making, as my friend Shri Mavalankar said, a moving speech. He always makes strong and powerful speeches, but today he spoke from his heart and he spoke of the hardship and misery in his own constituency; he spoke about the difficulties of the people amongst whom he lives and who have sent him here, and as one who went to that area only recently, in the last couple of months, I can fully understand the anguish and the agony with which he spoke.

The monsoon has behaved somewhat erratically this year in Kerala. Firstly, it was a little ahead of time—four days ahead of time, in the month of May. Then, for a period it was delayed to such an extent that we began to be worried about agricultural production and power generation Then, in the last week of July it rained so heavily that the monsoon affected a number of districts through floods, through landslides, etc, the details of which have been given by my friends earlier. Although they referred to it, I know this has affected the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Trichur and Alleppey. Now, in a small State like Kerala, this is a very large area

So, the monsoon came with fury and the fury was very widespread Certain areas in Kerala, as was explained by my hon. friends, are lowlying and there, the flood creates an immediate situation. The flood certainly creates problems in those areas almost every year and this year, the particular problem to which a special reference has been made is the problem landslides, rockbursts, as some friends said. Now, coming from a hill area myself, I fully understand the havoc that can be wrought by landslides and I fully sympathise with the difficulties and the hardships of the people who have been subjected to these landslides. I think Mr. Unnikrishnan referred to the fact that one of the villages has been swept away by the

landslide. I have plenty of experience of such cases and in my area several times I have seen this happen. He knows from the geological point of view the Himalayan ranges are very recent than the Western Ghats and are more prone to landslides and to this suddent and severe erosion by monsoon and rainfall which causes the landslides to happen and sometimes the whole village goes down with it. I can understand this problem.

I have been trying to understand m terms of money—what the losses have been. I know certain lives have been lost I think someone referred to 32 but the figure with me is 27. That is neither here nor there but some valuable lives have been lost We know the communications have been disrupted and Mr. M M. Govindan Nair whom I met a few days ago told me about the disruption of communications in the area of Idikki which has created a problem of conveying equipment to Idikki at this point of time when we are so anxious that Idikki should start generating power by June next ...

SHRI K P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Then there is the Neriamangalam power station.

SHR K. C PANT: Yes, one power station has been damaged and also an irrigation project. These in fact are the two specific damages of developmental works which have come to our notice.

So far as the losses go, the State Government have told us that it has not been possible to get a very clear picture of the havoc caused by the rains, floods and landslides and it will take sometime to make a reasonably accurate assessment. In general terms they have reported the damage. They have referred to the various kinds of losses which are mentioned here in this House during the debate. They have said about loss of crops which also was there, public utilities, roads, bridges, and so on. Someone said, I had said a few days ago, that loss was of the figure of 6 crores of which 2 crores would be attributable to Idikki project alone. Now these were figures we have got from State Government. I have before me another figure. It says that the total may exceed Rs. 10 crores but at this state I do not think I need go into these details. These matters will have to be gone into further.

Some Members said that these problems are not confined to landslides but that sea erosin is one of the great problems of Kerala. I visited Kerala several times I have seen some areas where this is a problem. About Rs. 17 7 crores are spent so far till the end of Fourth Plan on protective measure against sea erosion. Fishermen are affected Hon. Members referred to this point. They certainly need protection from sea erosion which in certain areas, as I said, poses a problem. But this is ordinarily within the State Government, but here , the Centre has during the last two years of the Fourth Plan been giving assisance for protection measures against sea erosion.

Fifth Plan pattern of assistance in respect of protection measures against sea erosion is a matter which is being discussed by Planning Commission with the State Government Floods pose the second problem. Rs 3.16 crores were spent till end of the Fourth Plan Flood protection measures again is in the State sector. A master Plant was prepared by State Government; that was sent to the Centre; by Centre, I mean, the Central Water and Power Commission; and certain changes were suggested to the State Government and they are now working on it

With regard to immediate relief I know that the State Government have taken measures for rescue and relief and they have given us information about this I do not want to go into details. Relief measures include providing shelter for people evacuated, free food and in some cases

cash assistance The family of persons who lost their lives was sanctioned Rs 1,000 each As instance of Rs 500 was given for fully damaged house and Rs 250 for partially damaged house So, this assistance is being provided for the reconstruction and repair These are the steps which the State Government has already taken in this regard

20 00 hrs

Now the question of assistance from the Centre has been dealt with by my colleague I do not want to go into that further The difference between the past practice of release of central assistance for relief to the States in the case of natural calamities and the difference which has now been brought about by the acceptance of the recommendations of the Finance Commission has certainly been brewing in the minds of the Members who have spoken It is not really for me to unilaterally give a decision in the matter But I think I have to explain to Shri Stephen that the Finance Commission's recommendations have covered all natural calamities Now that an extraordinary situation has arisen as to what can be done is a matter to which my colleague has referred So far as the document from which he read goes, it has covered natural calamities as a whole

A suggestion was made that a team should be sent from the Centre to Kerala I can assure my hon friends that I have been thinking of sending some experts who might be able to advise on whether we would speed this up or whether we could help in overcoming the difficulties that have come up in the Iddiki project on account of landslides and the breaking of bridges and disruption of communications Both, now it is also necessary to know what exactly has happened there The question of rock bursts has been raised And, as the House just heard many hon Members have said that this is the worst kind of calamity that has taken place in the western ghat area I think Mr Shetty said that it is the worst kind of calamity that has happened in the last fifty years So we have decided to send the Team That team will include a geological expert also There will be an agricultural expert —one or irrigation and one on power We have decided that this team should be sent to Kerala immediately to look into all the technical aspects of the situation

Apart from the question of technical assistance this team would looking into the supply of inputs required for agricultural operations, fertilisers seeds and so on It is again something which will require looking into immediately from the point of view of the farmers One suggestion was also made to which I attach a great deal of importance That is the question of afforestation or prevention of deforestation This is a debate on the situation in Kerala But I entirely share the sentiments expressed by three of my colleagues on this matter and I feel very strongly not only about the whole of western ghat but the whole country also, certainly of the catchment areas and it is if I may say so one of the basic reasons for land slides in the Himalayan region That I can say from personal experience I have seen the ill effects of wreckless deforestation It always causes soil erosion not only does it lead to landslides but also later on it brings down silt in the rivers which creates all manner of problems You can see that at all points where the river comes down from the hills to the plains I am happy that this problem has received the attention which it ought to in the course of this debate I think from the long term point of view this is one aspect of the matter which requires attention all over the country

Shri Chandrappan referred to the Taskunl earthquake and what the Soviet Government did I would request him to consider this also, in the last few years our Government here

with all our limitations and paucity of resources has been doing as much as anyone could expect in trying to help the States in improving the situation in times of scarcity, drought and floods. They would recall the drought situation that afflicted large areas of the country just a couple of years back and how much this Government did by way of not merely direct assistance such as rushing food and so on but also providing employment and spending something like Rs. 90 crores on this. I think that we can say that we have not ignored the human aspect of the problem. In fact central assistance to States towards natural calamities relief expenditure, to which reference was made by Mr. Stephen rose from Rs. 8.15 crores in 1965-66 to 216.67 crores in 1972-73.

Shri Unnikrishnan referred to an important problem. We have to take into account the ecological factors, the effect of crops we grow in hillsides if we are to tackle the problem at its root. We are going to have a debate soon I think on the flood situation in the country. In most States people come to me and tell me individually their problems; you will hear that almost every State is today facing a tremendous problem because of floods. Strangely enough in the midst of floods there is drought in some parts

MR. CHAIRMAN: We remember the magnitude and seriousness of the problem when floods are there. After that the tendency is: we forget and get involved in some other problems That has been the story till now.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am so happy that pointed attention has been drawn to this aspect of the problem during this debate. If your wise words are heeded, in future we will not forget it after the floods are over; we will remember it and we hope that you will remind us in case we tend to forget it.

Finally, there was the question of organised relief. Shri Shetty gave us a very heartening account of efforts made in Mangalore. These are national problems and we all share the anxiety of our friends. Their constituencies may be different but we share their anxiety. We want to relieve the situation not merely as ministers but as citizens of this country. The organisation of relief on a people to people basis would certainly help and it has helped. The people of India always come out and hel in such situations. Bombay has set an example. This kind of operation has to be organised on a wider scale I am sure if the organisations which usually organise such relief work and other friends take up this work in their respective areas, it will certainly relieve the situation and also encourage a feeling of participation in helping out people in a difficult situation. And this, Sir, is what keeps this country together in the ultimate analysis.

20.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 6, 1974/Sravana 17, 1896 (Saka).

MGIPND—L—1453 LS—10-9-74—978.